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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2607

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15 April 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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## BRIEFS

SOUTHERN MINISTER'S VIEWS--Paris, March 13--The Organisation of African Unity must force rebel Chadian leader Hissene Habre to give up his fight, Chadian Justice Minister Kassire Delwa Koumakoye said here. Referring to the OAU call for a ceasefire in Chad, Mr. Koumakoye said the demand should not be made to the Government but to the rebels. Mr. Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) should come over to the Government side, when some dialogue would be possible, he said. But he ruled out talks with Mr. Habre himself. Mr. Koumakoye, a member of the "permanent committee" that controls Southern Chad, said he was in favour of a united country but decentralised in recognition of regional entities. He did not back the federal solution put forward recently by a number of his fellow southerners. "There can be no federation without a balanced economic development by the north and the south" (the only economically viable part of Chad), he said. Mr. Kassire spoke out for an "intelligent" multi-party system, blaming attempts to impose a single-party state as the root of the current crisis. He denied reports of numerous arrests of FAN supporters in the Chadian capital of Ndjamena. Those arrested, he said, were refugees who had been deported from Saudi Arabia because they had been guilty of "hooliganism". [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2880, 16 Mar 82 p 23]

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## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### BRIEFS

DETERIORATING RELATIONS WITH SPAIN--A row over excess baggage at Madrid airport marred the departure of a high-ranking Equatorial Guinean delegation at the end of a three-day official visit which highlighted deteriorating bilateral relations, the newspaper *Diario-16* reported recently. The row occurred when the Equatorial Guineans, led by the Deputy Chairman of the ruling Supreme Military Council, Captain Cristino Seriche Pioco, refused to pay for 60 kilos (132 lbs) of excess baggage. *Diario-16* said the diplomats and staff of Iberia, the Spanish airline, shouted insults at one another and were only calmed by the arrival of the Spanish Foreign Affairs Secretary of State, Sen Joaquin Ortega, and two other officials. The newspaper said the Equatorial Guineans, whose country is virtually bankrupt, had rejected a Spanish condition for economic aid involving the nomination of three Spanish experts inside the African country's administration to supervise economic policies. However, Spain accepted a proposal to convene an emergency session of the Joint Co-operation Commission, with members meeting this week in Malaga to discuss future steps. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 829]

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## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT--A \$57m. loan agreement is said to have been signed between several commercial institutions around the world and the Liberian Government is to rehabilitate the national iron ore company. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 826]

RENAMING OF MINISTRY--The Ministry of Local Government has been renamed the Ministry of Internal Affairs. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 826]

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## POSSIBILITY OF LEFTISTS ELECTION VICTORY DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "Far-Left Victory in Mauritian Poll?"]

[Text]

**WHEREVER** you look, there is trouble. Take Mauritius. For the tourist, the drowsy little island with its snow-white coral beaches may be paradise. But, grossly overcrowded, hit by massive unemployment, runaway inflation and acute housing problems, it is often hell for many of the 970 000 islanders.

It is these factors which threaten to deliver a runaway victory to the far-left in the June 11 general election. Big winner, in that event, will be the USSR.

IN 1968, the Indian Ocean was virtually a British lake. Today it is regularly patrolled by Soviet naval battle groups, with sometimes as many as 30 ships showing the flag. In the littoral and island states, India, Mozambique, Malagasy and the Seychelles as the prime examples, the Soviet presence is growing fast, both in quality and in quantity.

**Bad news**

Should Mauritius become either a Soviet surrogate or a client state, it will add immensely to the instability factor in this open-ocean area, putting at still further risk the vast stretch of water between South Africa, Australia and Indonesia. Overall, it would be

particularly bad news for South Africa and the US.

With 11 weeks to go before voting day, pre-election rallies being held across the island by Mr Paul Berenger's radical Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) and its electoral partner, the Mauritian Socialist Party (MSP), are reportedly drawing by far the biggest and most enthusiastic crowds. And little wonder.

Mr Berenger is representing himself as "the saviour of the working man." Here, he has plenty to go on.

A largely mono-crop economy, Mauritius is heavily dependent on its sugar production as its main foreign currency earner, augmented by its tea-growing and tourist industries. The sugar industry is in dire straits.

In 1980 Cyclone Claudette - one of the worst ever - slashed the crop from 675 000 to 475 000

tons. This, allied with a simultaneous collapse in the sugar price, caused a serious balance of payments crisis. Last year, the total national debt stood at R615-million, causing serious debt-servicing problems.

But that is not all. Over the last decade Mauritius has been transformed from a low-cost to a high-cost sugar producer. Now there are signs of stagnation in this highly efficient industry as the millers, in an uncertain political climate, exhibit increasing reluctance to maintain investment levels.

Still further economic difficulties are caused by the fact that former Asian investors are losing interest in Mauritius, because they have secured direct access to the EEC and no longer need a "back door".

**Out of work**

All this is impacting heavily on the people. Inflation last year hit 20 per cent. A total of 35 000 Mauritians are on the official unemployment register, graduates among them.

More than 20 000 families still face housing difficulties.

Obviously, all this strengthens the hand of MMM. But what is even more damaging for the moderate, elderly, ailing Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam is his failure to achieve any satisfactory agreement on Diego Garcia, a highly emotional issue on the island.

Diego Garcia is a tiny island in the Chagos Archipelago. It was ceded to Britain in 1965, before Mauritius gained independence. According to the Mauritians, this was done on the understanding that Britain would use Diego Garcia as a communications base. Instead, in 1966 it was leased to the US for the construction of a military "superbase."

All the Diego Garcia islanders were then moved to Mauritius to facilitate development of the US military installations. Now representing a community about 1 400 strong, they are all unskilled workers and add to the already high percentage of unemployed on the island.

Berenger has made this one of his election issues, demanding the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius and the Diego Garcians to their original home. There is a great deal of double-talk here but, with OAU and Indian Government backing (with the USSR pulling the strings in the background) it could provide the US with some diplomatic headaches.

In the event of a MMM victory in June, the following situations could arise:

- "Pacts of Solidarity" would probably be concluded by the MMM with the so-called "progressive" states of Tanzania, Mozambique, Seychelles and Malagasy.

### Red ships

- As the MMM enjoys good relations with the Communist Party of France, relations with the West could deteriorate and a closer movement to the USSR could ensue. Russia has shown an extremely active interest in the island since 1968. Major Soviet naval vessels are often seen in Port Louis and there is a long-standing fishing agreement between the two states.

- Relations would almost certainly be strengthened with Libya. There is already a strong Libyan presence on the island, with a very large embassy and a "cultural centre" heavily involved in island politics. It appears that in the event of a MMM victory, Colonel Gaddafi has undertaken to recruit Mauritian labour, this as a means of reducing the unemployment problem.....

Berenger has pledged that, should the MMM

take power, he will reduce the island's extensive trade links with South Africa; will nationalise some of the mainly White-owned sugar plantations and will chart a more independent non-aligned foreign policy.

Although these days he is probably not as radical as his close friend, President Albert Rene of the Seychelles, there is no doubt where his "non-aligned" status would take him.

### Friend, but ...

As far as South Africa is concerned, this country over the years has been a good friend to Mauritius. Last year we granted the island a "no-strings-attached" R15-million loan to help repair the damage caused by Cyclone Claudette. This was followed by a further R2.5-million loan to help improve the infrastructure of the tea industry.

South African tourists are a big source of foreign exchange, while we are a major buyer of Mauritian tea. The South African connection is particularly important because Japan and other former investors are now holding back on fresh input, awaiting the outcome of the elections.

Berenger himself clearly understands that at this stage he could not afford the unpredictable consequences of a sudden break with the RSA. He himself says: "We have learned much in the past few years and are not going to commit foolish errors just for the sake of ideological purity."

Even so, he would probably break the existing bonds of friendship with South Africa. He says he

would "consider" a ban on all SAA flights and refuelling stops. Last week he was reported as saying that MMM is watching Zimbabwe "Very closely" in its efforts to break the South African connection.

MMM ECONOMIST GIVES VIEWS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 3 Feb 82 p 2

[Interview with Vishnu Luchmeenaraidoo, economist: "Since 1973 Government Is Stumbling on Economic Recovery; MMM/PSM Proposes Step by Step Change"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Vishnu Luchmeenaraidoo, who was assigned to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry until the beginning of 1981, resigned from his post to join the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] officially. Within the party he has been designated candidate for District No 13, Souillac/Riviere des Anguilles, and is a member of the economic committee of the MMM. It is in this capacity that he gives us his views today on the economic situation in Mauritius at the beginning of 1982.

[Question] The International Monetary Fund has imposed a series of measures on Mauritius, including two currency devaluations which were supposed to bring the country out of the economic crisis which it has been experiencing for several years. What do you think of the situation at the beginning of 1982, in terms of the measures which were dictated by the International Monetary Fund?

[Answer] You have to go back further and reconsider the International Monetary Fund's approach to countries in financial difficulty. That is, how the International Monetary Fund wanted to apply the classical treatment of the monetary theorists, which consisted of the following:

- (1) Reducing the deficit in the balance of payments by a reduction of demand, which is accomplished by a harsh incomes' policy and a restriction of domestic credit.
- (2) Taking measures in the budgetary field consisting of reducing expenditures which, in our case above all, has a direct impact on the balance of payments.

In the framework of the new stand-by credit of 360 million units [IMF Units of Account] the IMF has tightened these conditions in view of the inability

of the government to stay within the prescribed limits. Clearly, almost nothing has been done to bring us out of the crisis. The political decisions which were considered necessary have not been made.

[Question] You say that the government has not taken the necessary actions to bring the country out of the crisis. Could the measures required by the IMF lead to a reasonable outcome for Mauritius?

[Answer] It is true that the economic crisis is worldwide, but it affects more heavily the developing countries like Mauritius, through the phenomenon of the transfer of costs. The petroleum crisis has ended in an increase in the cost of energy necessary for industrialization, but it has also led to a rise in the cost of manufactured products and of equipment goods coming from the industrialized countries. Several Third World countries have found themselves in a situation where they have chronic deficits in the balance of payments. These countries, which have more and more difficulty in borrowing on the free market, are condemned to a recourse to the IMF. It is my view that, despite the tightening of these conditions, the IMF strategy will not have the impact counted on in terms of our economic crisis. Experience has shown that devaluations, far from filling in deficits in the balance of payments, rather accentuate them. The deficit in the balance of payments has not been absorbed, and the inflation rate, which has reached 42 percent, places Mauritius among the world's countries most affected by inflation. Our trade balance has gone from a deficit of 1.4 billion [unit not stated; probably Mauritian rupees] in 1980 to 2 billion in 1981.

[Question] To return to the budgetary deficit, do you think that the government can maintain its financial commitments until the end of June with the appropriations for the 1981-82 budget which were voted on in June 1981?

[Answer] The annual budget is normally supplemented by a small additional budget (ESE [Estimate of Supplementary Expenditures]) in October and a further, supplementary budget in March. It is clear that the budget approved in June 1981, could not last until June 1982. An ESE therefore became necessary. Now, without a National Assembly in session, the government finds itself in a painful situation. The circulars sent by the Ministry of Finance to all government departments reflect the liquidity crisis. Despite the fact that the government no longer publishes the figures which would have made it possible to determine the gravity of the situation, it is possible to conclude at present that there is a serious problem for the financing of the subsidies on rice and wheat. The government is juggling with the credit system, at times illegally. For example, the National Trading Corporation [NTC] is nothing like a state trading corporation such as has been recommended by the MMM and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party]. In fact, the NTC was created to make it possible for the government to have access to domestic credits intended for the private sector, since the government itself has already exceeded the ceiling established by the IMF. It would also seem that there have been many reallocations of appropriations. That is, the minister of finance has transferred funds voted by the National Assembly for certain purposes to other activities, where funds are no longer available.

[Question] Will the crisis last for a long time?

[Answer] To be honest about it, we must recognize that part of the crisis is imported. However, I say only a part of it. It is clear that the profound economic imbalance which affects Mauritius in large part has been caused by bad management by the government. The situation of the balance of payments which the government is trying to absorb artificially; the state of the public debt, which has reached the level of 7.2 billion [unit not stated; probably Mauritian rupees], which is almost equivalent to our Gross National Product; the very serious unemployment situation, where the unemployed total about 62,000--all of that is in large part attributable to bad decisions in terms of general policy which have been made since 1973. The crisis will only worsen if the government persists in following the economic course which it has chosen or which has been imposed on it by the IMF. I have no doubt that only a change in economic strategy could get the country out of this rut. Only economic recovery would make it possible for the country to absorb unemployment at least partially and to rebalance our external accounts. It is clear that this policy of recovery will have to involve at least temporarily an increase in the debt.

[Question] However, didn't the MMM and the PSM criticize the policy of increasing the debt which has been followed by the present government?

[Answer] The indebtedness incurred by the present government is characterized by the financing of the deficit in the balance of payments. The structure of the balance of payments over the last 3 years shows that the deficit was not caused by productive investment, which would have led to a larger proportion of investments in capital goods in our balance of payments. That was not the case. Above all the debt incurred has served to finance nondurable consumer goods and the importation of food. When I speak of an increase in the debt, I mean productive investments set out in our government program.

[Question] Isn't there a contradiction between the need for our country to reduce its imports and the IMF strategy which calls for liberalization of imports?

[Answer] In effect there is a contradiction in demanding, on the one hand, a reduction in domestic demand without, on the other hand, applying quantitative or qualitative restrictions on imports. This has always made the IMF suspect as to representing Western interests. However, on the other hand the policy of import restrictions approved in a kind of panic reaction, by means of convoluted procedures, such as delays in issuing import permits, as well as delays in approving the transfer of foreign exchange payments, threatens to lead to a situation of shortages, of a black market, and of speculation for the simple reason that the government is not applying selective restrictions.

[Question] With the entry into power of a new, MMM/PSM government, what will be the immediate, necessary measures to take to improve the economic situation?

[Answer] Economic recovery will come from a sustained effort, something which should be reflected in the next development budget. Recovery will also be achieved by the efforts of the private sector, which will operate in a new framework and which will have a very precise role to play in production oriented toward exports and certain import substitution projects. When I speak of the private sector, I certainly include all the small entrepreneurs who have the necessary skills and who should have the motives and means needed to produce an infinite range of things which are presently imported. The action of the government will have to take into account the need to allocate financial resources to productive sectors such as flour milling, the production of ethanol, and the development of the cooperatives.

[Question] And what happens to employment in all of that?

[Answer] It will clearly be necessary to find projects where the balance between investments and employment is raised. That is, creating the maximum number of jobs for a minimum of investment. It is in this context that agricultural diversification and the activity of small and medium-sized firms will be necessary. This approach does not exclude the kind of investments called "capital intensive" in certain, high-priority sectors.

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## ANNUAL TRADE REPORT SHOWS NEED FOR IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

Victoria NATION in English 23 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE need for successful harvests from the agricultural revolution as quickly as possible is evident in the 1980 Trade Report now on sale at the National Bookshop in Victoria .

According to this latest annual report prepared by the Statistics Division, the deficit in Seychelles' balance of trade stood at R520.5 million in 1980 with food and food products making up 21 per cent.

Looking back to the 1980 balance of payments as published in the 1980 Statistical Abstract however, the high trade deficit is the major reason for a net current account deficit of R86.5 million. But with the addition of a net 1980 capital account of R110.5, the balance of payment shows a little surplus of R24 million.

In 1980 imports were valued at R631.4 million while exports, both domestic and re-exports, earned only R110.9 million.

Unfortunately, while the import price index rose by some

30 per cent over 1979, the domestic export index decreased by six per cent and the value of re-exports also fell.

An encouraging sign, however, is that while the 1979 figure was 37 per cent higher than that of 1978, the 1980 deficit is 24 per cent higher than that of the year before.

Twenty-four per cent of the import value, R154 million, went to mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials. This was followed by machinery and transport equipment worth R127.8 million. Third came food and live animals with R106.9 million worth of imports.

However, add on the beverages and tobacco, and the animal and vegetable oils and fats classifications, and the value of food and food products shoots up to R131.3 million or 21 per cent of the total.

It is this particular section of the imports table that the

country is aiming to reduce through increased agricultural production and export. There is not very much that can be done about the mineral fuels and machinery.

Of the food imports, R18.3 million was spent on rice, R15.6 million on fruit and vegetables, R12.5 million on meat and meat products and R12 million on condensed or evaporated milk.

Much of the food and food products were from animals and crops produced in Seychelles in insufficient quantity. These included chicken, cattle, pigs, fish, maize and a variety of vegetables, mostly frozen or canned.

Just about all our domestic exports traditionally come from the agricultural sector.

Heading the 1980 list was copra at R17 million followed by frozen fish with R9.6 million and cinnamon bark with R2.2 million.

Unfortunately, while the volume of exports increased by

11 per cent in 1980, the copra export index dropped by 15 per cent. The value of copra exports dropped by R2.9 million from 1979.

The exportables shows room for improvement in other items. The coconut export index went up by 13 per cent but the value of coconut exports stood at R539,000, just over half of the 1977 high of R1.1 million.

Cinnamon bark dropped in export value from R3.6 million in 1976 to R1.8 million in 1979 before rising to R2.2 million in 1980.

Sharks' fins, cloves, beverages and tobacco and coconut oil also fell in export value.

#### **SAP**

CS0: 4700/1027



## SHIPLOAD OF DPRK GIFTS RECEIVED

Victoria NATION in English 26 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] THERE could not have been better proof of the very close relations between the peoples of Seychelles and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea than the ceremony that took place at the New Port yesterday morning. A 5,000 tonne shipload of assorted gifts worth R6 million from that distant, yet close land was officially handed over to Seychelles.

The agreement for the gifts, which are not the first to be sent by ship all the way from the DPRK at no cost to Seychelles, was reached in September 1980 between President René and President Kim Il Sung while the Seychellois leader was in Pyongyang for his second official visit.

Accepting the gifts, ranging from cement and tractors to toys and bottle teats, Planning and Development Minister Maxime Ferrari spoke for the whole nation when he thanked Ambassador Chong Nam Ho who came over from

Dar-es-Salaam especially for the event.

### FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION

The friendship and co-operation sealed by the two state visits and by follow-up exchanges of party and government delegations was deeply appreciated by Seychelles, Dr. Ferrari said. "The arrival of the latest gift is proof of such friendship."

"We have noted with great pleasure and satisfaction the great progress your country has made under the "Juche" idea and under the wise leadership of your President, Comrade Kim Il Sung", Minister Ferrari said.

He added that the DPRK, basing its co-operation on its achievements, was helping other developing countries to follow the path of real development. In this spirit, the material handed over yesterday would no doubt contribute to the development of the Seychellois society.

Talking about the struggle for the reunification of the two parts of Korea, Dr. Ferrari said that Seychelles would continue giving its full support to the DPRK in this important cause despite imperialist opposition.

Ambassador Chong said that his Government regarded friendship and co-operation with Seychelles as an anti-imperialist weapon.

He described the arrival of the freighter *Hyoksin* in Seychelles with the gifts as a "mighty demonstration of the intimate freindship and co-operation" between the two countries.

The Ambassador said that his people sincerely wished the gifts would help in the building of the new society.

Already many successes had been achieved in this struggle, Ambassador Chong said, including the defeat of aggressive manoeuvres by imperialists. "The Korean people enjoy the successes," Mr Ho said.

The safeguarding of 'Seychelles' independence when its people defeated a mercenary invasion last November, was, the Ambassador said, a common victory for the Korean people in a common struggle.

The Korean people also expressed their firm solidarity and support for the struggle of Seychelles to defend security and peace in the Indian Ocean, the DPRK Ambassador added. before thanking the Seychelles Government for its full backing in the struggle for the reunification of North and South Korea.

After signing a protocol of delivery and receipt, Dr Ferrari, Agriculture Minister Matthew Servina and Ambassador Chong toured the New Port inspecting the gifts.

The list attached to the protocol of delivery contained no less than 40 different items weighing nearly 5,000 tonnes and worth R5,932,000.

There are 50,000 bags of Portland cement weighing 2,515 tonnes and valued at R1,500,000 — 10,000 bags are for starting work on the stadium the DPRK has agreed to build here.

Other hardware includes over 270 tonnes of various types of construction steel worth R2.8 million, 40 000

bags (2,008 tonnes) of fertiliser worth R1.6 million, 10 tractors worth R1.2 million, 15 trailers, tools, spare parts, machinery, ploughs, piping, wire, shovels, picks and nails.

Among the lighter items are baby beds, bedsheets, bowls, teats for baby bottles, cutlery (including chopsticks), musical instruments, gymnastic apparatus, stationery, sports shoes, flags and toys.

The gifts were unloaded and transported for free by the Seychelles People's Liberation Army, saving the Government over R 1 million in cargo handling fees.

The items will now go to different government ministries and departments and development projects. Among the beneficiaries will be the National Youth Service.

CSO: 4700/1027

## BRIEFS

DPRK AWARD--The Order of the National Flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Koarea, 2nd class, was yesterday afternoon awarded to the Secretary-General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr. Guy Simon. The orante medal, in gold, and the blue, white and red national colours of the DPRK, was hung around the Secretary-General's neck by Ambassador Chong Nam Ho who is here for a week's visit. The award was approved by decree of the Central People's Committee, the highest executive body of the DPRK Government. It is chaired by State President and Korean Workers' Party leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, who, with Seychelles and SPPF President Albert Rene, has forged close ties between their developing socialist nations. The DPRK Ambassador called on President Albert Rene on Tuesday. [Text] [Victoria NA-TION in English 25 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1027

SUZMAN: U. S., UK SUPPORT VITAL TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] THE preservation of good relations with friendly Western countries like the United States and the United Kingdom was essential in order to promote economic recovery in this country, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), said.

Speaking during the Budget debate, she said it was also essential to restore and maintain confidence through sound industrial relations.

"But of recent years, the ever-increasing activities of the Security Police against Black trade unions and people involved in trade unions — the raids on trade union offices, bannings of meetings, harassment of trade union leaders, detention and banning of individuals — has led to a growing suspicion of collusion between the Department of Manpower and the Security Police."

In the past year, about 30 trade unionists had been detained under security legislation.

The apparent apathy of the Minister of Man-

power (Mr Fanie Botha) and his department concerning Security Police activities was dangerous, "because co-operation between workers and employers inside the factory and confrontation between the Government and trade union leaders

outside the factory cannot co-exist and is an invitation to anarchy in the workplace," she said.

Orderly bargaining structures could only be established if employers were able to deal with leaders chosen by workers themselves, whether or not those leaders met with the approval of the Security Police.

Mrs Suzman said it was a pity that the Department of Manpower was unable to curb police activity among trade union leaders.

"It will take years to counter the trauma of the detention of Dr Neil Aggett and the anger at the effects of prolonged detention under Section 6 of Tomazile Gqweta and other trade union leaders. These are provocative actions which could lead to punitive measures."

Referring to the 54 squatters presently

on a hunger strike in the St George's Cathedral in Cape Town, Mrs Suzman said no matter how the situation was resolved, the squatter problem would reappear over and over again in the Western Cape.

It emanated directly from a combination of rural poverty and the Government's "ludicrous" Coloured labour preference policy, condemned alike by Coloured leaders, economists, and Professor Erika Theron.

CSC: 4700/1029

## LONG-EXPECTED NP-CP BATTLE UNDERWAY

## Treurnicht on 'Self-Determination'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 82 pp 1, 2, 6

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **CAPE TOWN.** — The long-expected battle lines between the Government and the newly-formed Conservative Party (CP) were finally drawn in Parliament yesterday.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, stated some of his party's basic principles, partially under a barrage of interjections and partially while Government members, especially his former Cabinet colleagues, listened to him with apparent great interest in silence.

But the attack on the CP started immediately after when Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, and Dr Treurnicht's successor to the Transvaal NP leadership, took the floor and expounded on one after another of what he called "deviations by the CP from NP principles formerly accepted and underwritten by CP members and, especially, by Dr Treurnicht."

Mr De Klerk denied that the CP was driven out of the NP, as they claimed, saying the CP had, in fact, "attempted to hijack the Transvaal

NP" and had in advance prepared to take up a political stand outside the National Party.

Mr Louis Nel, MP for Pretoria Central, speaking immediately before

Dr Treurnicht, laid the groundwork for the battle lines when he accused Dr Treurnicht of having canvassed the support of the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), adding, "Apparently he (Dr Treurnicht) needed a militant wing like the AWB".

He called on Dr Treurnicht in the interests of race relations in South Africa, to reject the AWB.

#### Look back

Dr Treurnicht rejected any possibility of "official relations" with the AWB and said people who joined the CP could not be members of any other party.

He stressed that his party would strictly control its members and that they would have to adhere to party rules.

Dr Treurnicht said the CP was in favour of sound race relations, and that no one would have to look back as to where his party stood in this regard.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport Affairs, wanted to know from Dr Treurnicht what his policy was on Coloureds and whether he had a separate Coloured homeland in mind — a question which received the support of most Government supporters — but Dr Treurnicht replied that he would come to it when the Prime Minister's vote was discussed.

Dr Treurnicht, going right back to the NP caucus meeting in the NG Synod Hall in Cape Town in 1977, where the controversial 1977 Constitutional Proposals were discussed and accepted by the caucus, said he questioned "the powers and functions of the envisaged Council of Cabinets, as well as the powers of the envisaged Executive State President from the outset."

He said the Prime Minister has promised that a lot of time would be set aside for discussing the matter, but instead the matter was put on ice.

#### Question

He said the CP "Was against power-sharing

and the main question now was: Am I governed by my own people or not?"

"The CP's standpoint was one of one government in one country," he said.

"The CP refused to allow the nation's nationalism to be besmirched."

He added: "Self-determination was an acknowledged right of nations, but not the sort of self-determination which the PFF had in mind, and which boiled down to integration."

"The CP believe in self-determination which includes, amongst others, the right to own schools, within an own constitutional system," he said.

#### Rights

"Self-determination without orderly accommodation (ruimtelike verordening) meant nothing."

"A stage has been reached in South Africa where each nation needs its own rights," Dr Treurnicht said.

The CP, he said, was against the policy of oppression.

In 1948 the Government's policy on

Coloureds had not been finalised, but provision was made in 1977 for separate parliaments for Coloureds and Asians.

"The political combination of all races would be the death of self-determination.

### Loaded

"Joint decision-making is a loaded concept because it depends on who governs," Dr Treurnicht said.

Mr De Klerk said Dr Treurnicht incorrectly tried to create an image that he had a "soft and clean party which fought decently. But its methods were based on the severe criticism of personalities."

He received an affirmative reply from Mr Daan van der Merwe of the CP on his question as to whether the CP considered the Coloureds South African citizens.

Mr De Klerk stressed that it was not possible to establish justice for all groups without their involvement in matters of common interest.

"This means that Dr Treurnicht will have to say whether he wants a separate land for Coloureds," Mr De Klerk said.

### Criticism

He accused Dr Treurnicht of having used "a careful choice of words which left little space for criticism", adding, "and it is notable that Dr Treurnicht omitted certain things."

He further accused Dr Treurnicht of doing South Africa a disservice by introducing emotional politics at this stage.

"South Africa's position is too serious for such woolly politics," he said.

"The CP is taking the voters in, firstly by leaving a wrong impression that they were driven

out of the NP and secondly by leaving the impression that the Government has shed the policy of White control over Whites.

"The question was whether they were driven out or whether they had attempted to hijack the Transvaal NP," he said.

### Problems

"Dr Treurnicht was not interested in discussing his problems with either the Prime Minister, his Transvaal Executive, or the Transvaal deputy leaders of the NP.

"Their (the CP's) departure looked rather like a planned hijacking of the Transvaal NP by way of a planned action. They were not driven out of the NP at all.

"I accuse the CP of creating the false impression that the NP was now an integrationist party.

"The CP has deviated from the NP's 12-point plan and especially with regard to co-operation on matters of common interest.

### Philosophy

"It is not part of the Government's philosophy to include urban Blacks in its constitutional plan. Each nation has its traditional nationalism, but Coloureds and Asians have always shared land with Whites in South Africa," he said.

"The 1977 Constitutional Proposals included elements of power-sharing, but the crucial question is not whether White interests should be safeguarded, but how they could be safeguarded by taking into account the rights of the Coloureds and Asians," Mr De Klerk said.

He then emphasised that this viewpoint of the NP was contradictory to that of the CP which, by implication, pointed to a separate homeland for Coloureds.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Vital Time"]

[Text] IT is an Indian summer and we are at peace.

The split in the National Party is no more a topic of conversation except in Nationalist circles. There the closing of ranks has become a priority.

And we can be sure that the Federal Congress of the NP which the Prime Minister has called will be a major part of that process.

As one Opposition newspaper has put it, the gathering will be used to pre-empt possible objections to the President's Council's recommendations and stop the former Transvaal leader, Dr Treurnicht, consolidating his position.

It is a clever tactical move, since it is unlikely that a congress at which there are five delegates per constituency, plus Members of Parliament, the Provincial Councils and head committees, will demonstrate any lack of confidence either in the leadership of the party or its policies.

Also, if there are any Members of Parliament or of the Provincial Councils who are unhappy about the President's Council's proposals, they will find it difficult to come out into the open at a federal congress where they might find themselves effectively isolated.

However, although the revolt in the party has been contained at divisional and provincial level, the incipient unrest among rank-and-file Nationalists continues.

Therefore, while the National Party can be satisfied that the split is not widening at representative level, it cannot be sure that the swing towards Dr Treurnicht's new Conservative Party has been halted at grassroots level.

Meanwhile, the Conservative Party is building up its support among disaffected Nationalists and hard-core traditionalists, while at the same time taking away from the Herstigte Nasionale Party some of the support the HNP received in the last election from Nationalists with a grievance.

We do not profess to know the extent of the backing that the CP has, but all the

indications are that it is substantial, especially from within the ranks of public servants, policemen and teachers.

The Afrikaans churches also appear to have emphasised their conservatism at the recent congress on education in Bloemfontein.

Thus, the rift may run deeper than appears on the surface.

The Opposition is also in a fix.

The New Republic Party is likely to accept the Prime Minister's reformist initiatives — and if the PM loses support from Afrikaners, he may have to make up this loss by acquiring support from English-speakers.

The NRP would find itself at home in a centrist National Party of Mr Botha rather than in a conservative, back-to-separate-development party of Dr Treurnicht.

But it will cling to its own identity as long as possible.

The Progressive Federal Party may find itself very much in the position of the United Party before it was finished off by Reformists and Young Turks — and some of the characters will be the same. The PFP is divided over defence matters, with some of its more radical members completely opposed to the new call-up proposals.

Mr Harry Schwarz, who played a leading role in the break-up of the old United Party, has managed to get his patriotic viewpoint across on the defence issue, but there are Young Turks of the PFP who are out to get him.

The PFP is also divided on its approach to joint rule in the Johannesburg City Council, but again it is the Old Guard which would prefer a compromise, whereas the Young Turks have been able to push the party into opposition rather than allow it to serve on a joint management committee.

We have not heard the end of the defence issue — or of the city council contretemps.

What is clear is that the PFP is far from united — and the seeds of its destruction lie in the choice that faces it of trying for power instead of concentrating on protest, and it may have to compromise on its principles in the process.

Thus we have interesting days ahead of us.



## TREURNICHT DEFENDS STAND ON POWER-SHARING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] THE political fusion of White, Coloured, Indian and Black in South Africa was not only unacceptable but also spelt the end of self-determination, said Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party.

He was reacting during the Budget debate to calls from the National Party to spell out the direction his new party intended taking.

He said the elements of power sharing or joint decision making contained in the 1977 Constitutional proposals of the National Party had never been fully debated.

**Doubts**

He had voiced his doubts about the joint decision making powers in a mixed council of cabinets and about the racial identity of an executive State President who had the power to determine the outcome of any deadlock in such a mixed cabinet.

"I was ready to make a speech on these issues when the Prime Minister told us there would be ample time left to discuss these matters more fully," he said.

After these curtailed discussions an election

was fought after which the matter was referred to a select committee and then to the President's Council.

He rejected the accusation by the leader of the Free State National Party, the Minister of Environment Affairs, Dr Nak van der Merwe, that in five years he had not been able to make up his mind about the proposals.

**On ice**

"He asks what I did about it in five years. The proposals were put on ice and then referred to the President's Council," Dr Treurnicht said. He and those who had doubts about the proposals had not been given further opportunities to discuss their views.

The cardinal question in South African politics was: who governs my people?

"Is it going to be through power sharing between White and non-White or by my own people — that is the pertinent question affecting each and every nation." This had been the

root cause of many a freedom struggle.

**Unacceptable**

"One Government consisting of White and non-White is unacceptable to us."

The Conservative Party was not planning to disrupt the administration of the country to score political points, dissociated itself from those who supported violence and sabotage as a political method and rejected racism in all its forms.

"We will fight racial hatred wherever we find it because we do not believe in the idolising of race."

At the same time his party was tired of Liberalism undermining nationhood by labelling the desire to retain identity as racism.

"We believe in freedom with justice. We will not apologise for being White and at the same time we will not demand that others need to feel inferior to us."

**Rejected**

"We do not believe in isolation but we reject that which is so often demanded internally that we put our house in order in such a way that

we please the outside world."

Self-determination was a well understood political concept which had been accepted even in the United Nations Charter.

His party stood for self-determination but rejected the type of self-determination the Progressive Federal Party advocated and which, according to them, could operate in an integrated society.

"The Conservative Party does not accept this form of self-determination. It stands for political control by one's own people, ideally in one's own area."

"Self-determination without territorial structuring is an illusion."

The stage had been reached in South Africa where nations and population groups were demanding political rights and to withhold these would be more than just unreasonable.

As far as political evolution in South Africa was concerned he had made his views clear in reply to an HNP questioner last week when he had said that the policies of 1948 and 1966 concerning self-government for the various groups



had not reached finality.

The 1977 proposals were a starting point in an ongoing process.

"The question is, where are we going? The national consciousness of the White refuses to relinquish political control over itself. The political fusion of White, Coloured, Indian and Black is not only unacceptable but is the deathknell of self-determination."

He had warned that joint decision making by a council of cabinets was a "loaded concept" in the 1977 proposals.

This was particularly so when a deadlock was reached in conflicting interests.

CSO: 4700/1029

TREURNICHT: 'RECOGNIZE ALL GROUPS AS ENTITIES'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] **RUSTENBURG.** — The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says Coloureds and Indians need to be distinguished from Whites as communities.

Speaking at a public meeting in Rustenburg, he said this also applied to South Africa's Black people.

Dr Treurnicht said these groups should be recognised as communities in their own right with their own leaders of whom they could be proud.

He believed it was contemptible to want to accept that the upper sector of the Coloured population could be incorporated into the White community and the rest should be classed with Blacks.

Dr Treurnicht said his party rejected mixed government at local, regional and central government level, but it acknowledged the need for liaison, consultation and co-ordination on specific levels.

"With regard to the practising of political rights by the Coloureds,

this should be through structures which were separate from those of Whites. This should also be on a basis of land ownership and within a separate geographical context.

"This meant that Coloureds should have their own areas where they could buy and own land. They should have their own geographical links, but this did not mean, however, that a piece of land should be demarcated and given to them." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1016

MEMBERS OF BRENTWOOD PARK NP LIKELY TO JOIN TREURNICHT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 82 p 13

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] A LARGE number of members of the National Party regional committee in Brentwood Park on the East Rand are likely to join Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party following a dramatic walk-out of the committee's chairman and 28 other members from a Divisional Committee meeting this week.

The chairman, Mr Martiens Jurgens opened the meeting on Monday night and resigned immediately afterwards. He then left the meeting and was followed by 28 other divisional committee members — more than half the number of people present at the meeting.

Mr Jurgens told The Citizen yesterday his group would decide this week — probably tomorrow night — whether or not they would join Dr Treurnicht's Conservative Party.

He said he left the NP because he did not agree with the Prime Minister's policy which, he said, was not the same as NP policy had been before 1977.

"I've thought about leaving the party for a long time — nearly three years in fact, since Mr Botha first addressed a National Party congress as Prime Minister. He said then that those of us who didn't want to go along with him could leave the party.

"I've had my doubts since then."

Mr Jurgens said he had "nothing against Coloureds" but he could not agree with their sitting in one parliament and he was totally against "power sharing."

By their action, Mr Jurgens and the 28 others have gone against their MP, Mr Johan van Zyl, who has declared his support for Mr Botha.

CSO: 4700/1016

## TREURNICHT STAND ON RIGHTWING RELATIONS CLARIFIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Wyndham Hartley]

[Text] **ALTHOUGH** Dr Andries Treurnicht said on Tuesday in Parliament he would have no official relationship with other Rightwing organisations and that Conservative Party members could belong to no other party, he has not closed the door on these possibilities.

Speaking at a Press Club luncheon in Johannesburg yesterday, Dr Treurnicht said there had always been political divisions among the Afrikaner, but that these had been resolved. He quoted the troubled 1940s and the present time as examples.

The possibility of Rightwing consolidation around his newly established Conservative Party did not appear to be totally out of the question.

"The moment of truth has arrived" for him and his followers, Dr Treurnicht said and where they no longer felt that they had a place in the National

Party, they had to make a new political home for themselves.

He reiterated his often expressed opinions on power-sharing and political rights for other colour groups. He was the first to recognise that the differences between Black and White should be rectified, but stressed once again that the way to achieve this was not a unitary state or one-man-one-vote system.

Dr Treurnicht spoke at length of the political consciousness and aspirations of the people and said that this was a justification for "vertical separation" or separate development. However, questioned again on the possibility of a homeland for Coloureds and Asians, he shied away from giving a definite answer.

The new Conservative Party publication was available to the audience yesterday. The party paper praised Dr Treurnicht extensively, listed the principles of the party and called the Members of Parliament and Provincial councils who had joined the Conservative Party "heroes".

There is also a short article claiming that the party has the unequivocal support of the

ex-Prime Minister and State President, Mr B J Vorster.

In spite of the Conservative Party's wooing of English-speakers only one half of one page of the party newspaper, which is titled in both official languages, is in English.

The portion which appears in English is the declaration of principles, one of which says: "Equal rights for Afrikaans and English."

BOTHA ANNOUNCES NP CONGRESS IN JULY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] A crucially important congress of the National Party involving "issues of national interest" will be held in Bloemfontein at the end of July the Prime Minister, M P W Botha, announced last night.

In a statement, Mr Botha said it was part of the National Party's tradition to hold a federal congress from time to time to inform and to make recommendations to the provincial congresses on matters of national interest.

Mr Botha said the federal council of the party had decided unanimously at a meeting yesterday morning the time was ripe to call such a congress.

The congress would, in all probability, devote its attention to such matters as labour relations, education, possible reports submitted by the President's Council and economic planning.

The federal congress's recommendations would then be submitted for consideration to the four provincial congresses, which would be held later in the year.

The congress would be held in Bloemfontein because of its central position.

It would comprise five delegates per constituency plus members

of Parliament, members of the Provincial Councils, members of the head committee and party officials as well as the Prime Minister and the provincial leaders.

## PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL REPORTS DUE IN MAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The President's Council will receive its constitutional committee's first two reports on third, second and first level government at the latest during May.

It will also receive the report on the Group Areas Act by May. The chairman of the council and Vice State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said yesterday.

Mr Schlebusch said there was a strong possibility the first reports would need to be filled out with further detail and such additions would follow within a reasonable time.

It is expected that the President's Council will meet somewhere around the beginning and middle of May to discuss the reports in open council.

Mr Schlebusch confirmed that he had decided not to discuss any of the reports in camera. He expected discussions on the reports to take two or three days.

The first report expected to be tabled is one on the third and second tier of government, for which the

President's Council will meet towards the end of April or the beginning of May.

The first report on the constitutional proposals for the first level of government and the report on the Group Areas Act is expected about a fortnight later.

In each case the President's council is expected to debate the reports for about three days and to comment in the form of a decision of the majority either to accept or reject the reports.

Mr Schlebusch said yesterday that whatever the President's council decided, it would not affect the content of the report's recommendation as this had the status of an independent commission of inquiry and could not be altered in any way by the council.

The reports have to be tabled in parliament within 14 days of their tabling in the President's Council.

Should the President's Council reject the report or sections of it, the State President will then be faced with two separate recommendations: that of the committee and of the council.

Mr Schlebusch confirmed yesterday that the reports would be

tabled "during the month of May at the latest" and said he would announce the exact dates for the sitting by the President's Council as soon as possible.

"The report of the committees of the President's Council are in all respects the reports of an independent commission of inquiry and will be forwarded to the State President unchanged," Mr Schlebusch said.

The only function of the President's Council would be to comment by expressing either its acceptance or rejection of the reports, either in toto or in specific detail.

"The President's Council basically has to comment by way of a majority decision," he said. — Sapa.

VAN WYK APPOINTED SECRETARY OF CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

A former National Party MP for Maraisburg, Mr A C van Wyk, who retired from politics last year, has been appointed secretary of the Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Mr Van Wyk, who started his political career in 1946 as organiser for the National Party, said from the Conservative Party's Pretoria offices last night that he started in his new post on Tuesday.

He made his comeback in active politics with only one aim in mind, and that is "to help extend the Conservative Party and I hope that the party will culminate in a conservative government with self-determination for all and no form of power sharing."

For seven years he was organiser, and in 1963 to 1966, Mr Van Wyk was the deputy secretary for the National Party in Transvaal.

In his 25 years as Member of the Provincial Council, Mr Van Wyk was the deputy secretary for the National Party in Transvaal.

In his 25 years as

Member of the Provincial Council, Mr Van Wyk became Member of the Executive Council in 1966 — a post he held till 1971. Three years during his term — 1971-74 — he was chairman of the council.

In 1974, Mr Van Wyk was elected MP for Maraisburg, the constituency he represented until his retirement in 1981 before the general election.

Mr Van Wyk, is now farming at Helkpoort, near Pretoria.

A spokesman for the Conservative Party said Mr Van Wyk was appointed the secretary and will handle the whole country.

# NATIONALISTS CRITICIZE NEW CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text]

**THE** Conservative Party refused to face reality and would have to be left behind as the National Party faced up to the challenges confronting South Africa, Mr Gert Terblanche (NP Bloemfontein North) said.

When the time had come for the country to move out of a "dead end street" the CP was trying to hold onto an "obsolete status quo", he said during the Budget debate.

"The National Party intends to move. They (the CP) must tighten their seat belts. We are not going to let ourselves be put off by their shortsighted criticism."

Mr Terblanche said the time for political clichés was past. Concrete steps had to be taken. Protest was gaining momentum among people of colour and the potential for conflict was growing.

The quicker the movement to reform the better, as clarity had to be obtained, Mr Terblanche said. People were

tired of the dead-end of colour politics.

The NP was serious in its intention to carry through constitutional reform in a way which was just and fair to all.

The yielding of some of the power concentrated among the Whites was essential for continued White self-determination.

The self-determination of people of colour was not threatened as time and numbers were on their side.

The CP had developed cold feet in the face of the real challenge and history would show its members had left the NP at a crucial moment.

Mr Terblanche said it was not true that great

numbers of Afrikaner people were rallying behind the CP. Many who had not voted for the NP in the last election were now supporting the party because they had discovered reality.

Mr Terblanche appealed to CP members to stop their "venom and bitterness" and personal attacks as the Afrikaner was being laughed at because of it.

"If we are going to differ, let us do it in a worthy way by pitting policy against policy and argument against argument."



## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The small group of former Nationalists who broke away to form the Conservative Party did so out of fear of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and out of frustration, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the Minister of Transport Affairs, said yesterday.

During the second reading debate on the Appropriation Bill he said Dr Treurnicht and his followers in the Conservative Party had been underhanded in their secret plotting to subvert the Transvaal National Party.

He was personally stabbed in the back by a man he had helped to build up as Transvaal leader. He was shocked to his soul when he discovered that Dr Treurnicht had come to the Cabinet with a prepared speech, determined to "throw down the gauntlet and split the party."

"But now that they have discovered they are a small voice in the wilderness, they accuse us of driving them out," he said.

These men had plotted in the dark and started a party in secret. They had called a head committee meeting in the Transvaal to try to "catch us with

our pants down" while keeping a false and friendly front with colleagues in the Cabinet.

"These are people who stabbed me in the back, and if there is growth in that party, then I believe there is something wrong with our people," he said.

"They left the National Party for two reasons -- their immense fear of the HNP and deep inner frustration."

They would no doubt soon raise the call: Back to Verwoerd. The truth was that Dr Verwoerd governed

according to his times and if he was around today would most likely have supported the Prime Minister's policies.

There were many changes since the days of Dr Verwoerd which had become necessary as a result of changed circumstances.

Dr Verwoerd had made it his prime task to uplift Non-Whites, and now that they were uplifted, they could not be denied their rights.

"Today we are sorry that we did not start drawing White capital into the development of Black areas 25 years ago.

"Do you realise that at one stage we said that a Japanese jockey may not ride a horse here?"

"I was a member of a party that insisted that job reservation would never be removed. The argument was that it made the White areas too attractive and that Blacks would then never return to their own areas.

"But what happens today? The White Railway Artisans' Union asks me to pay blacks the same wage," Mr

Schoeman said.

The Conservative Party was quoting President Paul Kruger, well knowing that quoting him had a strong sentimental effect on everyone.

"If they want to play that game, they had better be consistent. Do they realise, for instance, that President Kruger gave Blacks property rights in the heart of White areas and that we had to buy these properties back at great expense in order to implement our policy?"

## SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATIVE PARTY GROWS ON CAMPUSES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

**DR ANDRIES Treurnicht's** new Conservative Party is receiving growing support on the University of Pretoria campus — and the formation last night of two more student branches of the party, brings the total number at the university to nine.

Meanwhile, support is also building up for the party on the campus of the Afrikaans Teacher's Training College — and the two bodies are individually the biggest Afrikaans tertiary education institutions in the country.

Among developments in the past week, has been the resignation of the National Party leaders on both campuses to join the Conservative Party.

At Pretoria University, Mr Ian Scott has decided to throw in his weight with the new party, according to the chief organiser, Waterkloof MP Mr Thomas Langley, and at the Normaalkollege, Mr Attie Snyman has taken a similar decision.

Mr Snyman was not available for comment

yesterday.

Mr Scott said that he had been finding it increasingly difficult to put the National Party's case to students, because of the confusion which existed on certain policy matters.

The formation of the Conservative Party branches at the university has mushroomed after a speech made by Dr Treurnicht to students less than two weeks ago.

Branches now exist at nine of the 14 campus hostels and more are expected to be formed soon.

Meanwhile, the university's Student's Representative Council is concerned that the split in the NP could cause a division in the cultural unity of the Afrikaner ranks.

The campus newspaper last week carried a prominently placed editorial calling on students to remain united, even if they held differing political views.

Student sources claimed yesterday "massive support" was building up for Dr Treurnicht.

DE KLERK, NEL ATTACK CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] **THE Conservative Party, led by Dr Andries Treurnicht, was guilty of "emotional politics" in telling the electorate only what they wished to hear, rather than leading them to an ideal political situation, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.**

**the NP stood by the 1977 constitutional proposals which recognised the self-determination of each race group.**

**The main question was not how to protect the interests of Whites alone but rather those of all the groups.**

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Appropriation Bill he said Conservative Party members were trying to create the impression among the electorate that they were driven out of the National Party. This was not true.

After the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's, explanation in a statement on February 22 which made his interpretation of power-sharing clear there had been ample time for Dr Treurnicht, as Transvaal leader, to discuss the matter.

"There were ways of avoiding confrontation, but these were not followed."

Mr De Klerk rejected allegations that the NP had become an integrationist party, saying

## CP Is Seeking a Military Wing, Says Nel

**HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. —Mr Louis Nel (NP Pretoria Central) said the newly formed Conservative Party and its leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, had had close contact recently with the rightwing Afrikaanse Weerstand Beweging.**

Speaking during the Budget debate, Mr Nel said Dr Treurnicht and members of his party had held meetings and discussions with the AWB, which was busy creating a climate of revolution in South Africa.

"It would appear that the Member for Waterberg (Dr Treurnicht) suddenly decided that he needed a military wing for his party, and so he has got the AWB," Mr Nel said.

He said the AWB envisaged former Cabinet

Minister, Dr Connie Mulder, as leader of the Conservative Party.

"My information is that in the AWB ranks it is accepted that the man who must lead the CP is Connie Mulder and that Dr Treurnicht must in the meantime be tolerated because he is the man of the moment."

He said the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche and Dr Mulder had decided between them that Mr Terre-Blanche should try to achieve reconciliation between the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party and as a result Dr Treurnicht had, at a subsequent political meeting, made certain conciliatory noises regarding the HNP.

"The Member for Waterberg made it clear at that meeting that he had no objections to members of the CP also becoming members of the AWB."

It had now become necessary to ask who the AWB were, what they stood for and where they were going.

Referring to an official document of the AWB, Mr Nel said it rejected what it called

"the British/Jewish Parliamentary system in South Africa".

The aim of the movement was to build up one great Afrikanerdom. It believed that

the country's political freedom could only be guaranteed through the nationalisation of South Africa's primary industries. It also stated that what it called "the liberal democracy" had not stood the test of time, and that Parliament should have only advisory powers, with national representation through a qualified White vote.

Mr Nel said statements by the leader of the AWB published in a Transvaal Afrikaans newspaper made it clear that this group saw their future as being more militant. The group stated clearly that if it did not like the National Party's new constitution it would become more militant. Its "uniform" included T-shirts bearing a swastika.

"It has become necessary for every one of us represented in Parliament to speak out loudly against the AWB.

TRANSVAAL NRP LEADER WARNS AGAINST APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] THE New Republic Party yesterday warned the Nationalist/Independent Ratepayers' Association coalition in the Johannesburg City Council Management Committee they would not sanction any furtherance of apartheid.

The leader of the party in the Transvaal, Mr A J Anderson said in a statement the National Party was notorious for discriminatory practices and that the NRP would not sanction this.

"Reform is the challenge and demand of the day," the statement added.

Mr Anderson said the NRP wished to place on record that in spite of their efforts to ensure a fair and equal representation on the Management Committee with the 3-2-1 proposal, the efforts had failed.

The NRP expressed regret that the Management Committee

was now comprised solely of NP and IRA members.

"The New Republic Party finds this repugnant," he said.

The statement also registered the disappointment of the NRF at the resignations of the PFP members from the Management Committee, it was "disappointing and unfortunate".

The statement said the NRP would not sanction any decisions by the PFP or the NP which they did not think were in the very best interests of the city of Johannesburg.

"Our participation in the City Council is founded on this premise."

CSO: 4700/1029

PRETORIA HNP LAUNCHES ANTI-INTEGRATION DRIVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The small six-member Herstigte Nasionale Party opposition in the new Pretoria City yesterday launched its first anti-integration offensive in the council.

It fought back successfully after initially failing on a technicality, in a bid to blow up the city's long impending parks apartheid controversy.

Regrouping, the HNP councillors then attacked a series of Management Committee decisions in the past month taking a strong stance against any form of multiracialism at any level--from a conference to a sports event.

The leader of the group, Mr Piet Rudolph, was pipped by a ruling by the Mayor, Professor Pieter Smith, as he stood up to move a motion that the City Council hold a referendum of the city's citizens on whether or not they wanted parks apartheid re-instituted and rigidly enforced.

Prof Smith made the ruling after the vice-chairman of the Management Committee, Mr J J Steyn van der Spuy, had objected to the motion on the grounds that it was out of order, because the council's Standing Orders and the Local Government Ordinance made no provision for it to hold a referendum.

Mr Rudolph, replying, said he regretted that the matter could not be brought to a head because of a technicality--and Mr Steyn van der Spuy said that in any case there was an investigation of the situation under way at council level.

In quick succession then, the various HNP councillors objected strongly to hard decisions taken by the Management Committee during the past month, recording their votes against:

--Permission for a conference to be held in the city hall at which delegates would include a few Non-Whites;

--Permission for a reception to be held for the Northern Transvaal Association for the Physically Handicapped because it was multiracial (it had already been held);

--Backing for plans to hold "Pretoria Mile" race because guests would include South African Black athlete Sydney Maree and there would be Non-Whites among the spectators; and

--A decision to put up signs at White bus route shelters with notices "Only for Municipal Bus Passengers."

Mr Rudolph demanded that the signs be changed to read "Only for White Passengers," and said the authorised signs left an impression that the shelters could be multi-racial.

He said that in his own ward he had asked Blacks under a shelter on the White bus routes what they were doing there--and they had told him they were entitled to use the shelter because they were "also bus passengers."

CSO: 4700/1029

## INCREASING PRODUCTION COSTS IMPERIL AGRICULTURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**THE** president of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Jaap Wilkens, has warned that agriculture in South Africa is in a crisis and is being torpedoed by ever-increasing production costs.

Addressing a Potchefstroom University graduation ceremony yesterday Mr Wilkens quoted figures showing how the economic plight of the farmer is worsening, and to what extent South Africa is dependent on the farmer.

In the past the farmer had leaned very heavily on the scientist to achieve the greatest possible efficiency in production. Now it appeared that the farmer would have to depend on the economist to save the worsening situation.

### Vulnerable

"It seems that in future we shall have to lean just as heavily on the economists to tell us what the most advantageous farming methods are," he said.

Figures showed just how vulnerable the

farmer was when he had to face a bad year — and because bad years were caused by weather conditions, it showed just how great a risk farming had become.

Farming in South Africa had changed over the years from selfsufficiency production to production for the nation on a vast scale.

Today about a third of South Africa's factory industry was linked to the agricultural sector.

About 39 percent of all retail sales were linked to the agricultural sector and the farmer provided more jobs per R1-million invested than any other sector. In 1978 there were 1.2 million workers employed on the country's farms.

### Exports

In addition to feeding the nation the agricultural sector had managed to earn foreign exchange with exports totalling nearly R2 000-million.

South Africa was the sixth biggest exporter of agricultural produce in the world — and the biggest in Africa.

"The South African farmer will have to continue, for the foreseeable future, to be the

most important provider of foods and materials for the rapidly expanding population.

"We as farmers must accept the challenge," said Mr Wilkens.



SCHWARTZ CALLS FOR NEW ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Mar 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] House of Assembly.--The changing political circumstances in South Africa called for new economic priorities and it was tragic that economic growth was petering out at such a critical stage, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said.

Mr Schwarz, reopening the second reading debate on the Budget, said the timing of the economic downturn was, in many respects, tragic for South Africa.

"It comes at a time when not only are the expectations of the underprivileged high but when, politically, a showdown is pending in the White community between those who want to come to grips with the realities of peaceful change and those who merely want to adhere to existing privilege," Mr Schwarz said.

The first, and by no means last, step in this political watershed was the breakaway from the National Party and the formation of the Conservative Party.

"This breakaway has created a vital test for the National Party," Mr Schwarz said.

Would the party now stand still to retain support or move courageously ahead to demonstrate an alternative to revived 1948 Nationalist policy?

"The reality is that a line will eventually have to be drawn between those who want to avoid conflict through negotiation and peaceful change and those who believe their interests will be best served by holding on and facing the inevitable confrontation," he said.

The political changes underway in the White political scene, the Black, Coloured and Asiatic political environment, in relationships between the race groups generally, in the broader southern African context and in respect of South, West Africa and the outside world, called for new economic priorities.

"It means we must determine not what is desirable and comfortable for us but what is essential for survival and peaceful co-existence," Mr Schwarz said. These new priorities would be the theme of the PFP's debate on the Budget, he said.

In a contracting or static economy such as the country was facing, where real growth was minimal, the test for the allocation of resources to meet these new priorities could be more difficult.

"Instead of directing that the increase in the economic cake be differently dealt with, the slices may have to be more thinly cut than before in order to give effect to new priorities.

"This is the tragedy of these economic times. When South Africa really needs the resources, we find our growth petering out, our currency weak internationally, our balance of payments in need of remedial action and inflation at levels which are unacceptable.

"Unless this situation can be remedied, the question will not only be one of reduced living standards in a recessionary business cycle, but whether a community at its most difficult time is prepared to make sacrifices to safeguard its future," Mr Schwarz said.

This needed confidence and the ability of those who led the country to motivate the people. This was the real challenge of 1982 because the ability to deal with the political problems of the day depended on the willingness of the community to accept the economic challenge.

"Without the politics being solved, the economy cannot play its role and without economic strength the political solution becomes even more illusive," Mr Schwarz said. Both had to be tackled with equal vigour.

Mr Schwarz said he believed the new economic priorities provided an effective answer to those who preached violence and held out the hope of unattainable Utopias.

"Any freedom is incomplete if it is enjoyed in conditions of miserable degradation," he said. Promises were one thing but tasting the fruits of a system was another.

Mr Schwarz listed the priorities as:

- Economic freedom to pursue the vocation of one's choice;
- Equal education with adequate resources to make it meaningful;
- Hastening the training processes to fit the educated to the labour market;
- Job creation, so that the educated and trained were not frustrated;
- Tackling the housing problem with greater resources to ensure "that the dwelling places of the workers do not become the breeding ground of revolution," and
- Upgrading social services to ensure they were available at equal quality to all who sought them.

## Govt Blamed for Stringent Budget

THE stringency of last week's Budget was due to Government failure to manage the economy properly in times of prosperity, Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP's chief spokesman on finance, said.

The consumer had been turned into a "price punch-bag" and now had to pay for the "election economics" of early 1981.

The Budget could not be seen in isolation. Its measures had to be seen as a package with the GST and import surcharge increases last month, the Transport and Post Office Budgets and the Government's monetary policy.

"The package the Government has presented has as its direct effect a reduction in living standards," Mr Schwarz said.

"The ordinary citizen may feel that he is not greatly concerned about the money supply, about the balance of payments and the external value of the rand, but these and other macro-economic factors have a direct effect on the average South African's real income and ability to spend and save and upon the social action which can be taken to ensure the stability of the community."

GST was a "silent extractor of taxation." The public might not think an extra cent in the rand on purchases

amounted to much, but the extra cent was conservatively expected to produce R600-million — about four times what was expected from the five percent loan levy on individuals.

"Imagine public reaction if, instead of just the extra cent on GST, a loan levy of 20 percent was imposed to achieve the same result," he said.

The consumer would also be directly and indirectly affected by the import levy, increased postal and telecommunications rates, travel costs and administered prices of certain products.

The consumer would also have to pay directly for high interest rates — which were part of the Government package — in higher finance charges on overdrafts and hire purchase and indirectly, as consumer goods had the higher interest and finance charges incurred by manufacturers built into them.

The reduction in the external value of the rand, deliberately manipulated by Government, also took its toll of the consumer as the price of imported goods went up.

"The consumer has therefore been hit very hard in these first three months of 1982 and the picture is drastically different from the promised land of the 1981 election less than a year ago."

"I said the 'vote now, pay later' and it is now 'pay for what you voted for' except that unfortunately, those who did vote for this Government will have to suffer with the rest."

Only a short while ago

the current account of the balance of payments had been in substantial surplus, the rand riding high against the currencies of the country's major trading partners and interest rates at historically low levels.

There had been a remarkably fast turnabout which could not be attributed solely to the drop in the gold price and the continuing slump in the economies of South Africa's trading partners.

Economically, 1981 had been the climax of some good years for the country, but the Government had stimulated the economy still further and had not taken corrective measures, early because of the pending election.

"When appeals were made to the Government when the country was awash with liquidity to drain some of it off by relaxing exchange control, allowing banks to invest overseas at then prevailing high interest rates, or for the Government itself to borrow when rates were low and money was readily available and place it overseas, the appeals fell on deaf ears."

"This would have drained off some liquidity at the right time, helped to fight inflation and had an influence on local interest rates."

However, except for some mild steps, the Government had failed to take corrective action.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, had himself said in August last year there should be no money creation via the banking sector. But shortly afterwards the Government had borrowed from the banking sector, "the very thing the Minister considered undesirable."

Mr Schwarz said much of the comment on the Budget had been that the Minister had had little option but to take the kind of action he had.

But the fact was that the Government had helped create the situation in which its options were limited.

## 'MILD' BUDGET PLEASURES TAXPAYERS, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

## Low Tax Increases

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **A MILD Budget, full of concessions to the general public with lower than expected tax increases and with a strong restraint on the growth of Government spending as well as a modest borrowing programme, was introduced in Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood.**

**Taxpayers were pleased that the loan levy was only 5 percent instead of the 10 percent forecast before the Budget by most commentators.**

**Smokers and drinkers were happy there was no increase in excise duty on cigarettes and liquor (the duty on wines was, in fact, lifted.)**

**Only in the case of jewellery, furs and photographic equipment was there any increase in duty.**

Commerce and industry generally welcomed the Budget as a sound one in the circumstances.

Not only was the Minister's estimated State expenditure far lower than most financiers predicted, but he allowed for substantial increases for services for Blacks, the poor and the disadvantaged.

More than R40-million was made available for the consolidation of Black States.

The general rate on income tax payable by individuals was not increased. Much bigger than expected increases were given to social and civil pensioners and the

predicted increase for 10 percent in the loan levy turned out to be only five percent.

The loan levy will now also earn an 8 percent tax free interest over seven years, compared with the 5 percent in the past.

**Offset**

But in order to offset the loss of revenue brought about by the fall in the gold price, Mr Horwood introduced increased taxation for companies, including long-term insurance companies, as well as the buyers of luxury goods, such as furs and jewellery.

Mr Horwood, who had to Budget for an amount of R15 422 266 100 for the

requirements of the State, had a shortfall of R596-million, which amount he had to get by way of increasing certain taxes.

Reacting to the Budget yesterday politicians and financiers, who were present in Parliament, said in interviews it was clear that the South African economy, with regard to present local and international inflationary situations, was much stronger than anyone thought and the mild measures announced yesterday proved this point.

Commentators, however, pointed out that the sting had already been taken from the Budget some weeks ago, when a 1 percent increase in the general

sales tax as well as a 10 percent surcharge on imported goods was announced.

The Railways at the same time had increased tariffs, Post Office tariffs went up, the petrol price was increased, the Government yesterday also abolished price control on all building materials — all issues taking place outside the main Budget.

Although not announced yesterday's Budget implies an increased bread price after September 30, as well as increases in many household articles, including foodstuffs, during the next few months.

**Concessions**

An outstanding feature in the concessions

granted is increase in social pensions and allowances as from October 1: R16 a month for Whites, R12 for Coloureds and Asians and R9 for Blacks, becoming respectively R158, R83 and R40.

Apart from this, bonuses were again announced for social pensioners of all races, military pensions were increased by 15 percent, and civil pensioners who are not on a medi-

cal aid scheme will now be allowed to join official schemes.

Also on the good news side, is the exemption from having to enter income tax returns for all who earn less than R7 000 a year as well as an extra R200 to be added to the aggregate income for married couples, as well as for all other tax payers.

### Restraint

Government restraint has hit the Defence Force the heaviest. It will only be allowed to increase its

spending by 8 percent in the next fiscal year to R2 700 million.

Altogether R4,4-million is to be spent on development aid for neighbouring Black States, R476-million on education and training for Blacks, while education of other ethnic groups also receives generous Budget increases. About 38 percent more is to be spent on handicapped children, 29 percent more on children in need of care, and 29 percent more for subsidies to the arts.

### 'THE CITIZEN' Comments

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Budget"]

[Text]

THE BUDGET was, surprisingly, a mild one.

By increasing sales tax and imposing a surcharge on imports ahead of the Budget, Mr Horwood, the Minister of Finance, was able to avoid any harsh measures in the Budget itself.

Certainly he foxed some forecasters, who had been expecting "the worst Budget since the war."

In fact, it was a very moderate one in the circumstances, giving assistance to pensioners, who need it most; providing for a more equitable system of subsidising bread per loaf, while encouraging the consumption of brown instead of white bread; giving some relief to people earning less than R7 000 a year; lifting excise duty on wines, ending the tax on cinema tickets, and making a few other tax adjustments here and there.

His taxation proposals hardly caused a stir. Instead of the expected ten percent loan levy, there was only a levy of five percent.

The only major tax increases concern companies, which will pay far more in company tax and surcharge. But they can't

complain after two bumper years.

Some observers regard it as an election Budget, confirming HNP claims that an election is in the offing, although the Prime Minister has denied this.

We prefer to say that Mr Horwood has presented a sound Budget and one that confirms the innate strength of the economy despite the adverse effects of the fall in the gold price.

After all the gloom-and-doom predictions of newspapermen and television commentators, we can cap Mr Horwood's quotation from GK Chesterton with this one by the same writer:

"The strangest whim has seized me ... After all, I think I will not hang myself today."

CSO: 4700/1016

SOCIAL, MILITARY, CIVIL PENSIONS HIGHLIGHT OF NEW BUDGET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Social, military and civil pensions were an outstanding feature in yesterday's budget.

Mr Horwood said the Government was fully aware of the plight and problems which the rising cost of living posed for senior citizens, whom he referred to as the "old guard", and other less privileged persons.

The pension concessions include an increase of social pensions and allowances, commencing on October 1, of R16 a month for Whites, R12 for Coloureds and Asians and R9 for Blacks, with the result that the "White" pension will increase to R138 a month, Coloured and Asian to R83, and Black to R49.

Bonuses to social pensioners, payable in May 1982, will amount to R30 for Whites, R24

for Coloureds and Asians, and R18 for Blacks.

Military pensions will be adjusted by 15 percent on April 1, which means that in cases of 100 percent disability the increase will be R50,40 a month.

A special 10 percent civil pension adaptation for former State employees who have retired on relatively low pensions, as from April 1, together with that of all other civil pensioners, plus one percent in respect of each year of retirement as at March 31 1982. Total of this will be R66,4-million.

In addition civil pensioners who have not been members of an official medical scheme, will be assisted with a contribution of R5,2-million to become members of an official scheme from October 1.

CSO: 4700/1016



## CONTAINMENT OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 14

[Text]

MR HORWOOD said he was thankful for being able to contain Government expenditure to 11,5 percent above the revised estimates for last year.

Mr. Horwood said provision was made for a total expenditure of R18 238-million, 14,9 percent higher on a main-budget-to-main-budget comparison with last year — "remarkably low figures when one takes account of the inflation rate and the very heavy demands made on the Exchequer".

The printed estimates of expenditure tabled in the House yesterday provided for a total expenditure of R18 042-million to which had to be added the Minister's supplementary expenditure proposals of R196-million for an aggregate of R18 238-million.

**Pressure**

"The pressure is always there to spend much larger sums, especially on the highest priority items," Mr Horwood said.

Once again, however, the course of firm financial discipline, which had served the country so well in the last eight years, had been chosen.

"The financial priorities are such that it is, at this juncture, of paramount importance that we draw in our belts and live within our means," he said.

In the process of planning and determining priorities was the judgment on which priority needs could not be met.

"The fact that some needs will not be met or will be met only partially in the expenditure proposals, does not mean that the Government places no premium on them.

**Desirable**

"On the contrary, it rather implies that although the services or expenditure may be highly desirable, they are beyond our financial means at the moment," Mr Horwood said.

It had to be accepted that, due to the parlous state of the world economy, the dropping gold price and prices of other primary exports and the deterioration in the terms of trade, it was necessary to pursue the declared policy of consolidation and adjustment to preserve the basic strength of the economy.

South Africa was not in a unique position and should not be sorry that

the bottle was half empty.

"We should be grateful that our bottle is still half full, indeed, a good deal more than half full," Mr Horwood said.

**Afford**

He was thankful that, with the co-operation of his colleagues and sustained efforts by the Treasury, he was able to contain Exchequer expenditure to a level he felt the country could afford.

He owed a particular debt of gratitude to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his support and the firm grip he had on the economic realities on which the financial strategy was built.

"A proper control over expenditure has been achieved, despite the effects of inflation and despite substantial increases in the cost of servicing the public debt, in salary and wage adjustments for the civil service, in social and civil pensions, and in the equitable allocation of funds for a great variety of services according to carefully determined priorities, of which defence and security are the biggest," Mr Horwood said.

**Attention**

He then indicated cer-

tain votes he believed deserved special attention.

The Manpower Vote was increased by 22,8 percent to R63-million because the need to maintain a high level of trained manpower was a prerequisite for economic growth.

**Boosted**

Education expenditure had risen by 150 percent in five years and proved that the Government believed in investment in education.

The funds available in the National Housing Fund had been boosted by 28 percent from a 1981/82 level of R258-million to R330-million for 1982/83.

Provision had also been made in the accounts of the fund for outside borrowing of R150-million.

Defence remained a top priority and this figure had moved from less than R260-million in 1970/71 to close on R3 000-million.

The early decision on the remuneration package for civil servants meant that the greater part of the allocation could be allocated to the various votes, leaving a balance of R200-million to be included in

the vote providing for the improvement of conditions of service.

#### **Wage gap**

The improvements envisaged were a general substantial wage adjustment and a further narrowing of the wage gap.

Public debt was estimated to cost R1 771-million last year, but was now expected to reach approximately R1 978-million, compared with the estimate of R2 294-million for the new financial year.

The policy of offering investors realistic market-related interest rates was a sound one with which the Minister proposed to continue.  
— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1016



## BUDGET ADDS TO TOUGH TIMES FOR COMPANIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 25

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text] Non-mining companies were yesterday the hardest hit in what could be described as a very "mild" Budget.

Not only do they have to pay income tax at a higher rate, but the surcharge was also raised from 5 to 10 percent.

Out of this source, the Minister of Finance, Owen Horwood, is hoping to get an additional R400-million in a full year.

Analysts are of the opinion that this could lead to a further decline of industrial share prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

They pointed out that industrial companies, which have earned bumper profits over the past two years, will be hit from two sides.

First, there is the downturn in the general economy, which will lead to lower profits and, in the second place, the higher taxation and surcharge will further reduce profits.

Apart from that, Minister Horwood — and here there are quite a lot of other people who agree with him — believes that interest

rates will stay at the present high levels for some time to come.

This will mean that many companies will also have a bigger interest burden to finance stocks and other operating costs.

It was generally expected that Minister Horwood would increase the surcharge without changing the tax rate. The latter, therefore, came to many as a surprise.

Mr Horwood said advertising services would also be subject to the 5 percent general sales tax from August 1 this year.

This will bring in an additional R31-million for the full year.

The advertising agencies will probably try to pass a lot of this extra cost onto the advertiser and that could hit the profits of industrial companies still further.

The rise in the surcharge on mining companies from 5 to 15 percent really came as a surprise.

This will bring in additional revenue in a full year of R115-million but, in the light of the lean times the mining companies are going through, part of this revenue could have been found somewhere else.

If the gold price continues at the present levels, more and more of the marginal mines will be in trouble and will rely on state aid.

This means that the richer mines will, in fact, subsidise the poorer ones.

If the gold price doesn't increase, this could also lead to further decline of the shares of mining and mining holding companies on the JSE.

Another increase that came as a surprise was the tax rate on long-term insurance companies.

The latter was increased from 30 to 40 percent and this will bring in additional revenue of R38-million.

Normally the business of long-term insurers is not affected to any great extent by short-term fluctuations in the business cycle.

They therefore won't be hurt that much by the additional 10 percent.

## FINANCE MINISTER SEES '82 AS A CHALLENGE

'Live Within Means'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 16

[Text]

**HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.** — There was little scope in the year ahead for a significant further increase, above the present record level, in real disposable income per capita, the minister of finance, Mr Owen Horwood said yesterday.

Introducing his Budget, Mr Horwood said the laws of economics could not be avoided in the present difficult circumstances in which South Africa found itself.

Like most other countries, South Africa was at present confronted with difficult problems.

**Narrowed**

"Moreover, in recent weeks and months our policy options for dealing with these problems have been narrowed by external developments beyond our control.

"In the long run it remains our aim to achieve an optimum combination of rapid economic growth, reasonable price stability and balance of payments equilibrium.

"In the short term however, priority must be given to further consolidation of the domestic economy and adjustment of the balance of payments."

Mr Horwood said he was fully aware that the economy appeared to have entered a gradual downward phase of the business cycle and that the rate of real economic growth would almost certainly be lower this year than last year.

**Ruled out**

"But the decline in the gold price and the other adverse external developments of recent months rule out any possibility of reflation or stimulation at this point in time.

"On the contrary, the balance of payments adjustment process now needs strong support from fiscal and monetary policies, even if this means restraining demand at a time of slower real growth.

"The situation therefore calls for firm control over Government spending, over the cash and liquidity base of the banking system and over the money supply.

"In the present difficult circumstances, the imperative need to live within our means as a nation implies a process of adjustment which cannot be entirely without sacrifice.

"This process is already underway.

**Little scope**

"It leaves little scope in the year ahead for a significant further increase, above its present record level, in real disposable income per capita, that is, in income adjusted for inflation and taxes.

"The laws of economics cannot be evaded.

"One way or another real disposable income will be affected."

In recent months the adjustment had come about largely via inflation and currency depreciation on one hand and increases in interest rates on the other.

What form the adjustment would take in the coming year would be greatly influenced by this Budget.

**Advice**

"But let us at least heed the advice of Samuel Johnson who said resolve not to be poor, whatever you have spend less. That is my approach."

The Government considered it essential that fiscal policy should play its proper role in assisting the economy to make the necessary further adjustments.

"If the Budget is too permissive, the adjustments in the South

African economy will still take place, but then probably via a continuation of inflation, currency depreciation and further increases in interest rates.

**Sore need**

"Higher inflation cannot be an acceptable outcome. What this country sorely needs, as the saying goes, is a non-skid coin, guaranteed not to slip through the fingers."

Recognition needed to be given to the trade of which existed in the present situation between higher interest rates, higher tax rates (or slower Government spending) and exchange rate depreciation,

"As matters stand today, some combination of these three remedies is probably unavoidable.

"But they can be combined in different proportions.

"Thus, the more fiscal policy there is in the so-called policy mix, the less use has to be made of monetary policy, and vice versa.

"Tax increases or restraints on Government

spending, for example, reduce the need for interest rates to rise or to remain high.

### Stronger

"Similarly, the more use that is made of domestic monetary and fiscal policy, the stronger

will be the performance of the rand in the foreign exchange market and the lower the rate of inflation."

In framing this year's Budget he had therefore kept in mind the need to achieve the optimal combination of tax rates, interest rates and spot and forward exchange rates required for dealing with the present economic situation, always bearing in mind the financial capacity of the nation.

"Franklin D Roosevelt expressed it well when he said at the height of the great depression in 1932 that if a nation is living within its income its credit is good.

"If in some crisis it lives beyond its income for a year or two it can usually borrow temporarily on reasonable terms.

### Sad roads

Like the spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds, is willing to make no sacrifices at all in spending, extends its taxing up to the limit of the people's power to pay, and continues to pile up deficits, it is on the road to bankruptcy.

"That, certainly, we will never allow.

"Against this back-

ground, I believe that today's budget must comply with three minimum requirements.

"In the first place, the increase in Government spending should be restricted as much as possible without disrupting the provision of essential services.

"Secondly, in order to assist in curbing monetary demand and to prevent undue upward pressure on interest rates, the deficit before borrowing as a percentage of gross domestic product should be reduced to well below its average of 3,4 percent over the past 22 years.

### Challenge

"And, thirdly, this deficit should be financed in such a manner that not only the Exchequer but also the Government sector as a whole, including the extra-Budgetary funds, will be able to avoid a net recourse to bank credit.

"To comply with these three requirements, in a year in which gold mining taxation is expected to decline substantially, will obviously be difficult.

"It is a challenge, however, which must be met in the interest of the country as a whole." — Sapa

## 'Biggest Boom in SA History'

IN marked contrast to the depressed conditions in most other countries, the South African economy experienced what was perhaps the most vigorous boom in its history in 1960 and 1961 Mr Herwood said.

He said the facts now showed that the upswing which had started at the beginning of 1973, continued until the third quarter of 1981 before reaching an upper turning point.

"Indeed, after rising by more than four percent in 1979 and nearly eight percent in 1980, the real gross domestic product registered a further increase of more than four-and-a-half percent in 1981."

During the first three quarters of 1981 this moderate decline in the real growth rate was not due to any marked weakening of domestic monetary demand, but mainly the result of physical constraints, including the shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour.

Throughout 1981, total monetary demand continued to exert undue pressure on available resources, resulting in a measure of general demand inflation, rising imports and, during the first three quarters of 1981, a marked further decline to historically low levels in rates of unemployment among all population groups.

"In real terms, that is, after correcting for price increases, gross domestic expenditure increased by as much as 10,5 percent in 1981, after rising by 13,5 percent in 1980.

"Real private consumption expenditure increased by 6,3 percent in 1981, real government consumption expenditure by 2,3 percent and

real fixed investment by 6,7 percent. In addition, substantial further increases were recorded in industrial, commercial, strategic and agricultural inventories."

Inflation, Mr Herwood said, had remained a serious problem, as indicated by the increase of 13,6 percent in the Consumer Price Index between February 1981 and February 1982.

"Among the factors contributing to this increase were the excess monetary demand to which I have referred and the accompanying depreciation of the rand in terms of other currencies during 1981."

It was most gratifying however to note that despite inflation real wages and salaries per worker in the non agricultural sectors of the economy increased by 3,5 percent in 1980 and by a further 4,4 percent in the first nine months of 1981.

"To this must be added that real gross domestic product per capita increased by 4,9 percent in 1980 and by a further 2,2 percent in 1981. These figures reflect a

significant rise in living standards generally."

In his opening remarks, Mr Herwood stressed that this year's Budget was being presented against the background of a serious and long-lasting world recession.

"In the United States the rate of real economic growth was actually negative in 1980, less than two percent in 1981 and, according to the latest forecasts of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, will be negative again in 1982.

"In the United Kingdom, the real economic growth rate was minus 1,7 percent in 1980, minus two percent in 1981 and is now expected to recover to a small positive figure in 1982."

In West Germany a growth rate of minus one percent in 1981 was expected to be transformed into a positive rate of just over one percent in 1982.

"In addition, the countries behind the Iron Curtain and a number of important oil-producing states have been experiencing serious economic difficulties, which have forced some of them to sell large quantities of gold on world markets. At the same time, the economic plight of most Third World countries has reached critical proportions," Mr Herwood said. — Sapa.

## Economy 'Too Shielded'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 16

[Text]

THE South African economy had been more buoyant last year than expected, while the decline in the gold price and the world recession had been more severe, lasting longer than expected, Mr Harwood, said.

"In these circumstances, the authorities, if anything, perhaps did too much to shield the domestic economy from adverse external influences," he said.

On fiscal policy during 1981/82, the Minister said the policy had been to consolidate the enormous economic gains of the preceding years and to adjust to the adverse impact of the drop in the gold price and other external developments.

Last year's budget had provided for a modest increase in expenditure of 16,8 per cent, which had been expected to yield a relatively low real rate of increase.

Although the deficit before borrowing had been estimated at about R2 787-million or 2,5 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product, provision had been made for the shortfall to be financed without recourse to net money creation by the banking system.

Last year's Budget had, therefore, been designed to be moderately contractionary to help

curb inflation and bring about balance of payments adjustments without over-kill.

"In actual fact, the economy was so buoyant that both expenditure and revenue turned out to be somewhat larger than expected, while the actual deficit before borrowing in the end, amounted to only R2 000-million, which again was considerably smaller than the Budget estimate.

"This in itself was a satisfactory outcome."

In financing this deficit, the Public Debt Commissioners had suffered unexpected withdrawals and smaller net inflows of funds and had therefore been unable to invest as much in Government stock as anticipated.

The situation had been further exacerbated by the need to finance very substantial imports of strategic materials.

"The result was that the Government sector has no option but to resort to the temporary use of bank credit.

Since this unintended money creation had been in direct conflict with official policy, Mr Harwood said, he had deemed it essential to take early corrective ac-

tion.

In addition to steps taken by the Reserve Bank, the introduction of the mini-budget had been brought forward and GST had been increased while a 10 per cent import surcharge was imposed.

The new method of issuing Government stock by tender had immediately yielded satisfactory results and the weekly Treasury bill tender at market-related levels had also enjoyed wider support.

The new measures had succeeded in reversing the Government sector's use of net bank credit sharply and most of the difficulties which had arisen in the fiscal and monetary policy in the fourth quarter of last year had been overcome.

"As things turned out, the domestic economy was more buoyant than had been generally expected, whereas both the decline in the gold price and the world recession were more severe and longer than most predicted.

"In these circumstances, the authorities, if anything, perhaps did too much to shield the domestic economy from adverse external influences," Mr Harwood said. — Sapa.

CSG: 4700/1016

## SCHWARTZ CRITICIZES NEW APPROPRIATION BILL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 18

[Text] **HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The Minister of Finance had failed to achieve the necessary balance between the degree of growth needed to maintain the economy at a reasonable level and the fight against inflation, Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman said yesterday.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Appropriation Bill, he said a comparison between the economy last year and this year raised the question whether there was something wrong with the Government's administration of the country's economic affairs.

"The question we have to ask is why, for example, when we look at the value of our rand, is the internal purchasing

power today so much less than a year ago? And why is the value of our rand in the international money markets of the world so much less?"

The Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, had been found wanting in regard to the package he presented in his Budget, Mr Schwarz said.

The taxation package was formidable for ordinary taxpayers.

Mr Schwarz said that as far as company tax was concerned it would have been far more satisfactory to impose a

savings levy where money could have been reinjected into the economy when it was needed.

It was "quite remarkable" to tax gold and diamond mines.

The rates the Minister had announced for Bonus Bonds and National Defence Bonds were not market related.

Mr Schwarz congratulated the Minister on having kept

Government expenditure within reasonable limits. He also welcomed the concessions given to encourage the erection of multi-dwelling buildings.

Mr Schwarz said the "violent reaction" from the National Party when he called the Budget "rich in quotations but poor in attractions" demonstrated its weakness and the Government's sensitivity regarding the manner in which the country's financial affairs had been conducted.

The debate was adjourned.

CSO: 4700/1016

## BORROWING SEEN LIKELY TO INCREASE INFLATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] ALTHOUGH business leaders and economists generally welcomed the fact that Government spending had been cut in real terms, some warned that the financing of the deficit from borrowing may counteract any deflationary effect the cut in spending may have had.

Dr Johan Cloete, chief economist of Barclays Bank said the Budget would not have as much of a deflationary effect as he would have hoped.

Although the main effect of the Budget would appear to be deflationary through the cutting back on Government spending as well as the introduction of additional taxes, this would be balanced out by the moderate deficit before borrowing which would have to be financed in the capital market, he said.

The managing director of Checkers, Mr Gordon Utian, agreed saying that because it appeared as if the deficit was to be financed from borrowing, "this bodes ill for inflation and appears to be a gamble on a gold price increase."

### Surprised

However, the president of Assocom, Mr Gordon Stuart-Reckling said he was "surprised that since the deficit before borrowing is not unduly large, the Minister could not borrow more and so have avoided certain of the tax increases.

He welcomed the fact that Government expenditure had been contained as did the president of the SA Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr C W H du Toit.

Mr Du Toit said he believed the Minister of Finance had succeeded in achieving a sound balance of tax and financial measures through constrained Government spending and by financing the deficit in a "rigidly non-inflationary way."

He added that the Budget would have a "moderate dampening effect" on the economy, but said that this was necessary.

Mr Utian commented on the fact that there appeared to be no major relief in the food inflation spiral. However the Budget appeared to benefit the lower and fixed income earner, he said.

He was disappointed that the Government had failed to remove GST on basic foodstuffs in spite of constant pleas from the retail industry.



## RESERVE BANK SEES EVIDENCE OF ECONOMIC UPSWING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 82 p 17

[Article by Daan De Kock: "Economy Still Alive and Kicking"]

[Text] **ALTHOUGH** there is clear evidence that the business cycle reached its turning point in the third quarter of last year, the momentum of the upswing is likely to maintain economic activity at a high level during the initial phase of the current downswing, the South African Reserve Bank says in its latest quarterly bulletin.

The bank also points out that the duration of the latest upward phase of the business cycle roughly equalled that of the longest cyclical expansion during the post-war period, namely the upswing from 1961 to 1965.

Commenting on the rate of inflation, the bank says it remained inordinately high in 1981.

Consumer and production prices were 15,2 percent and 13,5 percent respectively higher in 1981 than in 1980.

The bank says several factors contributed to the continued high level of price increases.

Among these were the physical constraints on production at a time of sharply rising money

supply and domestic expenditure, upward adjustments in administered prices and the considerable depreciation of the rand.

Taking into account that the South African economy showed a real growth rate of about 8 percent in 1980, the growth of 4,5 percent last year was not bad at all.

The Reserve Bank points out that this growth rate was on a very high base.

The slowdown in the growth rate was mainly the result of almost full utilisation of production capacity in most sectors of the economy.

As a result of the serious deterioration of South Africa's terms of trade, the country's gross national product increased by only 1,5 percent, against 11 percent the previous year.

The bank also points out that the growth in real gross domestic product in 1981 emanated mainly from the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy.

Here the real value added by the construction and electricity, gas and water sector needs to be emphasised.

At current prices the rate of increase in gross domestic product declined from 31 percent

in 1980 to 13,5 percent in 1981.

Other highlights of the report are:

- Real gross domestic expenditure, which had risen by no less than 13,5 percent in 1980, increased sharply by a further 10,5 percent in 1981. There was, however, a noticeable decrease in the fourth quarter of last year, owing to a decrease in real gross domestic fixed investments and a smaller net addition to inventories.

- Real private consumption expenditure continued at a higher level last year, although there were some signs of easing off.

- The rate of increase for 1981 was 6 percent, against 9 percent during 1980. Real government consumption expenditure, on the other hand, only showed a moderate increase for the year.

- There was a distinct change of trend in real gross domestic fixed investment. The latter showed a strong upward trend in the first six months of 1981, but dropped back considerably in the second half of the year. For the year as a whole it increased by 6,5 percent

against 14 percent the previous year.

- The build-up of inventories continued during 1981 and this made a significant contribution to the con-

tinuing high level of real aggregate domestic expenditure.

- The ratio of gross domestic savings against gross domestic product dropped from 33 percent in 1980 to 28 percent in 1981.

- Labour productivity slowed down, mainly because of higher turnover and the full utilisation of production capacity. The output per man-hour slowed down to 2,8 percent in the first nine months of 1981, compared with 4,5 percent in 1980.

- Salaries and wages per worker increased during 1981 in nominal terms by 21 percent and in real terms by 4,4 percent. This compares with a nominal increase of 18 percent and real terms of 3,5 percent in 1980.

CSO: 4700/1016



HORWOOD DETAILS MOVES TO SUPPLEMENT RECEIPTS FROM GOLD INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 15

[Text] **ESTIMATED** Government receipts from the gold-mining industry in 1982-83 would probably amount to no more than R900-million, compared with R2 171-million in 1981-82, Mr Horwood said.

Setting out expected revenue for the coming financial year in his Budget speech, he said uncertainty about the future of the gold price made it virtually impossible to predict accurately the Exchequer's future income from this source.

Total tax revenue of R15 417-million would be available to finance total expenditure of R18 238-million, leaving a deficit before borrowing of R2 821-million, he said.

The situation indicated an estimated 7.9 percent rise in revenue on the current basis of taxation with inland revenue receipts expected to rise by R913-million and customs and excise revenue by R215-million.

The additional revenue from these two sources, now estimated at R1 235-million, would in themselves only partly offset the decrease in

the collections from income tax on gold mines and gold mining leases, Mr Horwood said.

The additional financing requirement for the 1982-83 Budget was R3 626-million with R1 246-million in loan redemption being added to the R2 380-million deficit before borrowing.

The Minister proposed that the additional financing should be obtained from the following sources:

Public Debt Commissioners — R1 290-million.

Re-Investment of maturing stock — R614-million.

New Government stock issues — R800-million.

Treasury Bonds — R300-million.

Bonus Bonds — R200-million.

National Defence Bonds — R50-million.

Foreign Loans — R250-million.

Loan Levy — R115-million, plus a surplus carried over from last year of R16-million.

This would leave an estimated surplus of R9-million.

INCREASED TAX ON COMPANIES EXPECTED TO RAISE FUNDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 18

[Text] COMPANY tax would be increased to raise an additional R400 million a year. Mr Horwood, announced.

The old surcharge of five percent was to be incorporated in the old 40 percent basic rate to form a new basic rate of an effective 42 percent. A further 10 percent surcharge was to be levied on the new basic rate for all companies, excluding gold and diamond mining companies, the Minister said.

Mr Horwood said he did not wish to increase the basic rate of tax for gold and diamond mining companies but thought it appropriate to raise the surcharge applicable to them by 10 percent, to 15 percent. This would provide much-needed additional revenue from which to meet, among others, increased demands which would be made on the Exchequer in the form of assistance to the marginal gold mines.

"In this way, the more profitable mines will contribute partly to strengthening the

total gold mining industry," Mr Horwood said.

Basic company tax rates had remained unchanged since 1970 and were low by world standards, he said.

The new tax rates would realise R300-million in the current year and R400-million in a full financial year.

The yield from the additional surcharge on gold and diamond mines was estimated at R115-million in a full year and R105-million in 1982-83 fiscal year. — Sapa

CSO: 4700/1016

## DETAILS ON GROUP AREAS AMENDMENT BILL GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] **HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.** — The Group Areas Amendment Bill did not change a "jot or tittle" of the Government's commitment to the principle of separate residential areas, separate schools or separate amenities for the different races, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said.

Replying to the debate on the Bill's third reading he said it was blatantly malicious of the newly-formed Conservative Party to allege that the Government was deviating from the policy of separate development.

Only sport was being excluded from the provision of the Act. Control in respect of other

things was being maintained.

Mr Kotze said members of the CP had approved the exemption of sports clubs from the provisions of the Liquor Act while in the NP and had supported the intention to normalise sport. They were

now using the Group Areas Amendment Bill, which was effecting this, as a political platform.

The application of the Group Areas Act had been necessary and useful in the period of transition to normalisation and the time had now come for the process to be rounded off. Clubs and their administrators had shown they could control their sports without racial friction.

A blow was being struck for sport, to the benefit of all in the fight against South Africa's sporting isolation.

By opposing the Bill the CP was aiding organisations such as Sanroc, from whose hands the Government was removing a stick with which they beat South Africa.

Mr Kotze said the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, owed his followers an apology for not explaining to them that he had approved the Bill "step by step" while he was a Cabinet Minister.

The CP member for Lichtenburg, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, former Minister of Education and Training, had,

while a member of the Cabinet Committee on Social Affairs, approved the text of the Bill word for word which was why he had

not voted against its second reading.

In reply to CP arguments that their members had acquiesced to the majority in approving measures they disapproved, Mr Kotze asked how they could remain in the NP for so long while differing so radically on matters of principle.

Responding to Mr S P Barnard's (CP Langlaagte) denial that he had attended a mixed sporting event on a Sunday, Mr Kotze said he accepted Mr Barnard's word and that his own information had been incorrect.

Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) said the NP had always believed in separate clubs, hotels, restaurants and other amenities, but the point had been reached where the chairman of Nasionale Pers had stated that the "master plan" for the greatest possible segregation had failed.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said the position the Government was adopting had been held by the

PFP for years. So much debate on such a "minor" adaptation was absurd and trifling when South Africa faced much more serious problems.

He hoped none of the "naked racism" of the CP would contain the movement taking place in the NP.

The Bill was read a third time after the CP called for a division, which fell away as fewer than the required 15 members were present to vote against the measure, which was supported by the PFP and the NRP.

OBERHOLZER DENIES 'GREY' AREAS ALLEGATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] THE chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer has emphatically denied allegations that he had been told by the Government that it would divide the city into White, Black and mixed "grey" areas.

The allegations were made by Mr S P Barnard (CP Langlaagte) yesterday when he told the House of Assembly that during discussions with the Johannesburg City Council, the Government had asked the council to identify grey areas which would be

opened to all races because the Government was no longer able to let Blacks out of them.

"Mr Barnard is talking through his hat," Mr Oberholzer said yesterday. "We were never asked to identify White, Black and grey areas."

"Mr Barnard is reading something into a statement I made which was not there. What I said was that the Government would examine the possibility of a "grey" area I also said that at the correct time I would reveal who I

had spoken to about it in the Government."

Mr Oberholzer said he was not prepared to reveal who he had spoken to at this stage. "At no time did I discuss the matter with Mr Barnard and he does not know with whom I spoke."

What had really happened, Mr Oberholzer said, was that about a year ago there had been a "veiled approach" about "looking at something which already exists — there is a grey area in Johannesburg. People are being prosecuted by the Government for living there.

"There is nothing wrong with the Government wanting to look at this area," he said.

CSO: 4700/1016

## WHITE CHILDREN JEER AT EVICTED INDIANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Cas St Leger]

[Text] WHITE schoolchildren jeered yesterday at the flimsy canvas sheltering two Indian families living in the front yard of their Joubert Park home from which they were evicted five days ago.

"Having a nice party?" yelled one pretty blonde girl, aged about 12, before skipping away.

"Coowee!" shouted another and the Govender families — Tom and Bob, their two wives and four children — turned away bitterly.

"What can we do," they asked. "We might as well go home — but where is home? We haven't lived in Natal for five years."

"Our jobs, our friends are here," said Mrs Rose Govender, her face showing worry and fear.

"There's been a car just driving up and down all day. Who is it? What are they doing?"

The Govenders have not been able to go to work since their eviction following a conviction under the Group Areas Act.

"How can we?" asked Mr Tom Govender, indicating furniture and possessions piled in the tiny garden. Their employers, he added, had been very understanding.

The rent of the Joubert Park house has been paid until the end of this month; after that, the Govenders will not even have camping space.

Their application for a house in Lenasia was made four years ago. Mr Tom Govender has a copy of the application, although Mr D H Rousseau, regional representative with the Department of Community Development, has said he has no record of it.

In any event, there is now a waiting list of 9 000 for Lenasia homes, and the Govenders are very low on the list.

"The chances that they can be assisted are very slender," said Mr Rousseau. "They will receive no preferential treatment whatsoever."

"There are some 60 houses empty at Lenasia. These are being kept for those who will be forced to leave Pageview when the remnants of that area are

bulldozed.

Mr Denis Pillay, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, could offer no hope.

"We have people living in garages and Wendy houses in Lenasia — and that is just catering for natural growth here," he said.

It was a case of "first come, first served".

Some people had been on the waiting list for eight years and if there was queue-jumping, "we would have a war in Lenasia," said Mr Pillay.

His only advice — aimed specifically at Durbanites — was to secure accommodation before taking up jobs in Johannesburg.

Actstop's chairman, Mr Cassim Saloojee, sent a telegram to the Department of Community Development on Monday, asking for discussions in an effort to solve this "hopeless situation, this awful tragedy".

He has not yet had a reply.

CSO: 4700/1016

STRIKE OF BLACK WORKERS IN ZULULAND REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Mar 82 p 11

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] Durban.--Between a 500 and 5 000 Black workers were still on strike at Mandeni and Isetibi, Zululand, late yesterday after police used tear-smoke yesterday morning to disperse the striking workers.

The police acted when the workers refused to go on shift at several factories at Istibi and also the Sappi paper mill at Maudqui.

The workers congregated and were warned several times to disperse because they were intimidating other Blacks who wanted to report for duty at factories and at the paper mill in both areas.

The police kept warning the workers to disperse but they paid no heed. Tearsmoke canisters were fired over their heads and the strikers then dispersed. Forty-four were arrested and are to be charged with incitement and intimidation.

The police claimed that earlier yesterday there had been widespread intimidation.

At this stage it is not wholly clear why the workers downed tools yesterday. But it is believed they went on strike because two members of a vigilante committee were arrested during the weekend.

Black trade union members appealed to the police to release the men.

Late yesterday the management of Sappi still negotiated with the strikers who went to a hall to have a meeting. The mill has a labour force of about 100 600 Blacks.

According to a company spokesman, production has been affected but he said Whites were manning vital jobs and there was still output.

Several factories at Isetibi, a border area, were forced to close yesterday, because of the striking workers. Most of the factories in the Ibetibi draw their labour force from adjoining tribal trust lands.

CSO: 4700/1029

REACTION TO NEW MILITARY CALL-UP BILL REPORTED

Immigrants Should Serve

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 pp 3, 6

[Text] ALL immigrants and permanent residents should have to do the same National Service duties as South Africans.

This was the view expressed time and again by a large number of people who telephoned The Citizen yesterday to comment on the new Defence Amendment Bill.

"I'm sick and tired of the hangers-on who live off the fat of the land and don't have to do a thing to protect the country which is making them rich," a middle-aged Johannesburg man said.

"I'd be the first to go if I was called upon to do so, but I won't go until the immigrants — some of whom have been here most of their lives — also have to do their share."

"It's not fair that these people should come to this country to enjoy its benefits and yet not carry their share of the burdens of living here," an officer in the Citizen Force said.

"Our Defence Force needs all the manpower it can get, and there are thousands of immigrants who could help out."

Other callers queried why youngsters who had lived in South Africa for

years and had completed their schooling here — but had retained their citizenship of other countries — were not being called up for two years' service after they had finished school.

"I can tell you of at least five, or six, that I know who have not even had to register," said one man.

"Some were at school with my son. Now he's in the army and they are laughing, earning good salaries and gaining valuable work experience which will give them an unfair advantage over my son."

Another caller pointed out that, in other countries, like the United States, immigrants had to state they were prepared to serve in that country's armed forces before being allowed to enter the country.

"In fact, if I went to the US, I'd probably be more liable to be called up," he said.

In Israel, immigrants have to serve in the Defence Force after being in the country for three years.

Asked for his views on the subject, a man, who has only been in the country for a few

months, said that he would "get the first plane out" if he became eligible for National Service.

He did feel, however, that people who had made South Africa their permanent home and had lived here for about five to 10 years, should have the same service obligations as South Africans.

## Alternative to Revolution

SOUTH Africa must make a massive effort to mobilise the whole population and to get across to them an acceptable alternative to revolution, according to a top geo-political observer and strategy analyst.

Dr Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, said yesterday that the fight for the co-operation and loyalty of the local population was probably as important as the vastly stepped up military call up system.

Commenting on the drastic provisions of the new military service legislation, Dr Hough said the weaknesses of the Soviet Revolutionary strategy and ideology must be brought home to all South Africans and exploited to gain their co-operation. Clearly, he said, the new call up provisions must be seen against the background of the escalating conflict.

"It is clear that the revolutionary assault on South Africa has certain aspects and dimensions which are not always obvious — and the nature of which cannot be revealed for security reasons," he said.

The move must also be seen against the background of the massive pumping in of arms by Russia into Angola and Mozambique particularly — far more military hardware than these countries needed for their own protection.

This clearly indicated an effort to build up a conventional military umbrella.

South Africa on her side was clearly building up a powerful military machine to act as a deterrent in two ways, either as an attack or as a powerful defence mechanism.

## 'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Call-Up"]

[Text] WE HAVE, indeed, reached a serious situation when the Government deems it necessary to provide for a call-up of 17-to-60-year-olds.

Not that war is imminent. Not that we are being subjected to infiltration by large groups of terrorists.

Not that our borders have been violated by attacks by forces of the "liberation" movements that threaten us.

We are still in a low-level state of war.

We are still able to contain the small groups of terrorists who manage to get into the country with the object of attacking power substations and other installations.

Urban terrorism has been sporadic. The damage caused has been comparatively small.

If terrorism does escalate, as it inevitably will, it will not reach anything like the proportions that will have any effect on public morale.

It can, on the contrary, be counter-productive for those who perpetrate it, since it rouses people to the dangers and reinforces their determination not to be cowed or intimidated, as happened in Rhodesia.

Nevertheless, there is increasing danger as South West Africa approaches a settlement which will almost certainly result in a Swapo victory.

We could dig in and continue to fight along the South West-Angola border. This would keep the enemy well away from our own borders, but if we frustrated a settlement, this would alienate the United States and bring sanctions closer.

However, if we settle on Western terms, and South West goes to Swapo, we will find the enemy along all our borders, including those of the Northern Cape.

We will then have hostile States stretching from Mozambique through Zimbabwe and Zambia to Angola and Namibia (South West Africa).

At that point, we will have to be so strong that no country or combination of countries in Southern Africa will dare risk a conventional war against us or send any terrorists into the Republic to attack us in force.

Russia, we feel, may attempt to destroy us via the "liberation" forces it arms and trains, but unless there is a Third World War, we cannot see Russia directly involving itself in a conflict against the Republic.



While we accept, nevertheless, the seriousness of the situation, we do not think that South Africa should be in a state of war hysteria.

Nor do we think that any purpose can be achieved if we hamper our economy by strangling it for the sake of building up a massive war machine that demands more and more manpower that can ill be spared.

Thus, while we agree that our forces need to be strengthened, we do not think that the economy should suffer because of the military situation.

We have to strike a very good balance between our economic and our military requirements, bearing in mind that we have to create jobs for our Black people as well as manufacture arms and man our defences.

For if the economy stagnates, if Blacks are not advanced, if the shortage of White skills is further aggravated by extensive call-ups, we are going to be in even worse trouble than if we continued to rely on the yearly intake of young servicemen.

In the circumstances, it will be in the interests of everyone, as well as the country, if the call-up Bill is referred to a select committee in which all parties are represented, so that potential problems can be resolved before the measure becomes law.

Finally, we must emphasise that there is no military solution to this country's problems — and we shall have to have a political, social and economic dispensation that will do away with the need to divert more and more of our manpower to save the country from attack, from within or from outside its borders.

The Defence Force is our shield behind which we can, and must, make the necessary changes, or we will find ourselves one day in a bitter and never-ending conflict that will require the whole country to be put on a war footing.

CSO: 4700/1016

## DETAILS ON BRIXTON TOWER TRIAL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 9

[Article by Toni Reyneke]

[Text] AN ALLEGED member of the African National Congress cannot be convicted on five counts in terms of the Terrorism Act because his statement containing certain admissions pertaining to the alleged crimes was inadmissible, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr G Bizos, SC, appearing for Mr Mandla Themba (26), of Jabulani, Soweto, said in argument that the statement which Mr Themba made to Magistrate Mr P Vorster is inadmissible because of certain promises made to him by the security police if he agreed to make the statement. The admissibility of the statement is in issue.

Mr Themba and Mr Robert Adam (26), of Felicity Street, Yeo Street, Yeoville, pleaded not guilty.

The two men allegedly conspired to destroy the SABC-TV transmitters at the Brixton Tower in November last year in order to disrupt law and order

in South Africa. They allegedly incited Ghandi Badela to undergo military training. They are allegedly office bearers of the banned African National Congress, and had attempted to further the aims of the organisation.

According to evidence led before Mr Justice Boshoff, Mr Adam and Mr Themba visited the Brixton Tower last July. Mr Themba took photographs of the installations and Mr Adam wrote a report entitled "Report on reconnaissance of SABC (TV) transmission system in Auckland Park" which was destined for the ANC headquarters.

Mr Themba told the court previously that Major A Cronwright and Warrant Officer P G Seyffert promised him he would be used as a State witness if he made the statement.

Mr Bizo said that Mr Themba was unduly influenced to make the statement.

"Because the onus is on Mr Themba to prove that the statement he had made is inadmissible, the evidence must be judged fairly. Mr Themba's evidence should not be judged too critically, and that

of the police too highly, especially as his evidence stands alone against that of a lineup of policemen", Mr Bizos said.

He said that Maj Cronwright, WO Seyffert and other policemen gave evidence as to what ought to have happened on September 22 — the day Mr Themba was arrested — and not of what actually had happened.

Mr Bizos pointed out that Maj Cronwright never said that Mr Themba told him he had visited the Brixton Tower for the purposes of sabotage. Mr Themba told the Major he had taken photographs of the installations and that he had nothing to hide, Mr Bizos said. The hearing continues.

CSO: 4700/1029

# ANGLICAN PRIEST GROOMED TO BE ANC PROPAGANDIST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Tarter: "Priest Who Is an ANC Propagandist"]

[Text] **THE Marxists, in their propaganda assault on Southern Africa, do not change their tactics. Take the Rev Michael Lapsley. The name may not as yet be familiar to most South Africans. Chances are that it soon will be.**

For South African-born "Father" Lapsley, an Anglican, is clearly being groomed to act as the ANC's chief external ecclesiastical propagandist targeting South Africa's Christian community.

This exactly follows the pattern used earlier in Rhodesia, where Sister Janice Anne McLaughlin, the notorious Catholic Maryknoll "nun" based in Umtali, was used as one of Mr Robert Mugabe's principal weapons in rallying Christian support for his terrorist cause.

Sister Jannie McLaughlin was finally booted out of Rhodesia for her highly-vocal advocacy of terrorism and of violent revolution.

South Africa cannot follow suit because Mr Lapsley has already left the country. He is described by Radio Maputo as "a South African exile living in Lesotho.

According to the Salisbury Herald of April 4, 1981, Mr Lapsley is a priest of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa who joined the ANC while on a brief visit to Zimbabwe after the Marxist takeover.

## Spelt out

His views and support of the Moscow-oriented ANC were unequivocally spelt out in a recent two-part interview on Radio Maputo, beamed into South Africa on that station's powerful English-language external service.

During the course of the interview, conducted by Uli Viegte, he was asked: "Father Lapsley, you are a member of the ANC. Would you, personally, be prepared to engage in violent struggle, if it comes to that?"

He replied: "The issue of the armed struggle is a controversial issue. For myself, I was for many years a pacifist. The day I decided to join the African National Congress it meant I made commitments to both the kind of society that the African National Congress is committed to, but also to accept the command of the organisation and its methods of

achieving justice.

"So I accept the full implications of being a member of the African National Congress and the methodology of armed struggle in order to achieve those aims. so the answer is, yes.

## Comrade

During the interviews, Mr Lapsley referred to "our President, Comrade Oliver Tambo". He agreed with the interviewer that "a very bitter struggle" was ahead until "the apartheid state" was "completely smashed".

Dealing with his commitment to the ANC's "revolutionary programme," he talked of the need for "Christian solidarity" with "the struggle".

A great deal of time during the two lengthy interviews was devoted to an exposition of the tremendously controversial, Marxist-style theology of liberation and its application to the South African situation.

As far as can be ascertained — no confirmation could be obtained on this — no action has been taken by the Anglican church hierarchy to censure Mr Lapsley for (1) join-

ing the Marxist-dominated ANC; (2) for advocating violence and terrorism; (3) for promoting the marxist-based theology of liberation.

Mr Lapsley is a long-time associate and personal friend of another self-confessed ANC member among the Anglican priesthood. He is "Father" John Osmers, who also fled into voluntary exile in Lesotho some years ago. His political activities in support of the ANC were brought to an abrupt end in 1979 when his right hand was blown off by a parcel bomb. He then left for East Germany.

Both Lapsley and Osmers had a long record of political activism while in South Africa. Early in 1979, they sent a joint, open letter to the then Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, rebuking him for his opposition to the WCC's controversial "Programme to Combat Racism" (PCR).

## Demand

Not only did the letter criticise the Archbishop's failure to support the PCR, but demanded that he not issue any further statements against it.

In the Southern African context, the PCR's most publicised activity has been its generous financial support of the "liberation groups".

It was because of such PCR support for terrorist groups that the Salvation Army last year pulled out of the WCC.

That the Osmers-Lapsley letter did not offend the sensibilities of many in the hierarchy of the Anglican Church was demonstrated when it was reproduced in full in the January 12, 1979, issue of *Ecumenews*, together with a long explanatory article in the same issue.

Again, the protest letter to Archbishop Burnett was based solidly on Liberation Theology, as applied to South Africa, with the demand that the Church actively participate in the "class struggle" and that it identify with the "liberation" forces.

Mr Lapsley's stance is that "the only acceptable Christian position" is that of "unconditional support for the ANC". In this, he plays a role very similar to that of the revolutionary Roman Catholic priests in South America, particularly Father Familio Torres in Colombia.

One of the first and most vehement advocates of the Liberation Theology, Father Torres called for the formation of a national army of "liberation" to start a "peoples war" for the overthrow of the "bourgeois state" in Colombia. He joined the guerrillas in a fighting capacity and was killed in a clash with security forces.

## Blind eye

In an article dealing with WCC and associated body support of terrorist causes, liberation theology and violence, while turning a completely blind eye to Marxist excesses, the *Wall Street Journal* recently commented:

"Why have World Council leaders lost confidence in the classic teachings of Christian social responsibility and in the efficacy of democratic and constitutional change? Conversely, why have they found the secular utopian call for revolution more appealing?"

"Certainly a misplaced sense of Western guilt about Third World poverty, as P T Bauer of the London School of Economics has pointed out, has something to do with it.

"Some WCC leaders also find Marxist views attractive because they hope to recapture moral authority in an increasingly complex and secular world by running with the radical-chic pack. Other church leaders have mixed feelings of infatuation and fear towards Marxism.

"Christianity offers no simple cure for poverty, injustice or lack of freedom. And concerned Christians are often confused about how best to mitigate these ills. The democratic and peaceful ways seem too slow, undramatic and unfashionable. But empirical evidence does not show that reform will result from adopting the rigid, often harsh, methods of the USSR, Cuba and East Germany".

The article ended with a question which could well be amended to South African conditions: "Would Jesus Lead the ANC?"

# THREE TRADE UNION LEADERS BANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 8

[Text]

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — Three Port Elizabeth trade unionists have been served with two-year banning orders by the Security Police six weeks after their release from police detention.

They include Mr Sipo Pityana who lives with his banned brother, Lizo, in New Brighton.

The other two are Mr Maxwell Madlingozi and Mr Zandile Mjuzawe. They are all officials of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa). They were released from detention on February 17.

They were detained by the Security Police for nine months, initially under the General Laws Amendment Act and later under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The banning of Mr Sipo Pityana means that two banned people will be living under the same roof. Mr Lizo Pityana is presently serving a five-year banning order.

Earlier, the branch commander of the Security Police in the

Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, confirmed that Mr Pityana and Mr Madlingozi had been served with banning orders under the Internal Security Act.

He would not however elaborate on the terms of the banning orders.

It is understood from reliable sources that Mr Mjuza was also served with a two-year banning order. However, Col. Erasmus could not be contacted yesterday to confirm this.

Mr Madlingozi is the chairman and Mr Mjuza an official of the Macwusa branch at General Motors. Mr Sipo Pityana is an organiser for Macwusa and the General Workers Union of South Africa (GWUSA). — Sapa.

## EMBRYO COTTON INDUSTRY IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] **DESPERATE** top-level efforts are being made in Pretoria to establish a cotton price that will stop South Africa's embryo cotton industry collapsing — a blow that could put nearly 200 000 people out of work and hit the Black homelands industrial development.

Sources in Pretoria say that a collapse in the industry is "a very real danger" as more cotton farmers stop producing because of the downwards plunge in world cotton prices.

Yesterday Mr Gert Schoombee, chairman of the National Cotton Committee, confirmed that the committee was having problems in determining a satisfactory price for the present delivery season.

He said the committee could promise farmers that it would not "simply drop the matter. The price, which is expected to be announced soon, will only be a temporary one."

A Cotton Board spokesman said cotton was a vital and strate-

gic product which played an important role in the local textile industry.

South Africa had traditionally been a cotton importing country and her local crop had always been taken up locally.

But dropping prices are hitting the industry.

Yearly retail sales of clothing in South Africa developed a R2 500-million market with cotton holding more than 50 percent of all fibres in the Republic.

About 180 000 people were employed in the cotton industry and the most important production areas were on the borders or in the homelands and national States.

It is important that the industry maintains and extends its vitality in the national interest, he said. Cotton in South Africa is grown on about 120 000 ha. Production has increased from 260 200-kg bales and 27 833 tons of cotton seed in 1971 to 288 520 bales and 105 301 tons of seed last year.

Mr Schoombee said the cotton price was "far too low to keep farmers in the industry."

The committee was disappointed that the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, had announced no relief measures in his Budget, to lighten the "critical situation" in the cotton industry.

Representations are being made for discussions with the Minister of Agricultural and Fisheries.

WORKERS AT SAPPI PLANT END STRIKE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 11

[Text] DURBAN. — There was a full return to work yesterday at Sappi's Mandini plant after two days of labour disruption.

Tuesday's ballot by the 1 600 workers to end the two-day work stoppage followed the release on warning of three of their colleagues, who were earlier charged with assault in the Inyoni Magistrate's Court.

The three men, Mr Thembinkosi Mgwaba, Mr Bhefika Mabaso and Mr Mbongeni Zulu, alleged to be members of the Sundumbili township's vigilante squad, were remanded to reappear on April 15.

The workers' vote to return to work also coincided with an ultimatum by the management that

if they did not report for the next duty shift, they would have been deemed to have resigned.

The organiser of the Fosatu-affiliated Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union, Mrs Pat Horn, said workers would continue to negotiate proposals for a daily food allowance, instead of continuing with the existing canteen facilities, which was the grievance that eventually erupted in their stay-away.

In addition to the three charged for assault, 42 others paid admission of guilt fines for various offences, ranging from contraventions of the Riotous Assemblies Act to assaults on the police. — Supa.

CSO: 4700/1029

## BRIEFS

**BOPHUTHATSWANA BUYS PLANES**--Bophuthatswana has acquired an undisclosed number of reconnaissance aircraft, according to a spokesman for Brigadier H S Turner, chief of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force. The announcement said the air component of the BDF, with three permanent pilots and a mechanic, was now equipped to carry out reconnaissance, search and rescue operations.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 11]

**DEATH SENTENCES APPEAL DISMISSED**--Bloemfontein.--The appeal of Ismail Mohammed Moosa, of Eldorado Park, against a finding that there were no extenuating circumstances in the murder of his former wife and two other people at Nancefield on August 28, 1980, was dismissed by the Appeal Court yesterday. Moosa's appeal against the three separate death sentences was also dismissed. Mrs Brenda Moosa, Miss Lesley Myburgh and Mr Keith Kruger were all shot. Moosa was convicted by Mr Justice F S Steyn in the Witwatersrand Supreme Court on June 24, 1981. Mr Justice Galgut (acting Judge of Appeal), with the concurrence of Mr Justice Wessels and Mr Justice Kotze, said it had not been shown that the trial court had erred in finding that Moosa's mental state had not been affected by alcohol, or provocation, or both, to such an extent that it could be said Moosa's conduct was less blameworthy than it might normally have been.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 8]

**LABOR CONFLICTS**--Effective measures must be found to curb conflict in the South African labour situation, the head of the University of Port Elizabeth's Department of Occupational Psychology said yesterday. Opening the biennial congress of the South African Confederation of Labour in Pretoria, Professor L Kamfer said inter-group relations in the labour situation were naturally ones of conflict. Cooperation was not normal and would not occur by itself. It had to be worked hard for. Prof Kamfer said collective bargaining had to be maintained, and it was essential that where this broke down there were sufficient further mechanisms in the labour field to prevent deadlock. He said there were already two such mechanisms--mediation and arbitration--but they had certain defects. One of the major problems was that there were no official panels of mediators or arbitrators. Prof Kamfer said the tempo of change in the labour field would increase. He said the emergence of Black trade unions posed certain problems to collective bargaining. These included the possibility of cultural differences between the parties, and a potential communication breakdown. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 82 p 13]



GATT REASSESSED--The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, was requested to make an in-depth study of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with a view to gauging its usefulness. Mr G J Kotse (NP, Malmesbury) asked if the agreement was in fact to the country's advantage. South African manufacturers had to produce quality products at competitive prices to reduce high import costs. This country was not the only one which had suffered a sharp switch from surplus to deficit. West Germany, for instance, had experienced the same situation on its current account. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Mar 82 p 4]

'SECURITY' LIFERS--A total of 37 people are serving life sentences for offences against the security of the state, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 4]

COOPERATION WITH INTERPOL--Although South Africa was no longer a member of Interpol, sound co-operation existed between the two, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said. Replying to a question by Mr Brian Goodall (PFP Edenvale), Mr Le Grange said South Africa was a member of Interpol for seven years from 1948 to 1955, but terminated its membership because the high membership fees were unjustified. South Africa had not since reapplied for membership because sound co-operation existed between the South African Police and Interpol. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 4]

WHITE TAXPAYERS--Whites made up 82,57 percent of taxpayers in the 1979/80 tax year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said. Replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville), Mr Horwood said 11,55 percent of taxpayers were Coloured and 5,88 percent Asian. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 4]

EQUAL PAY--From April 1 this year salary parity will exist between White and Indian social workers, the Acting Minister of State Administration, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said. Replying to a question by Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP Umbilo), Dr Viljoen said the professional status of Indian and White social workers in the Public Service did not differ in any respect. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 4]

MILITARY ADS BAN--A total prohibition had been placed on all advertisements using Defence Force equipment and steps had been taken to ensure that uniforms were used with discretion for this purpose, the Minister of Defence, General Malan, said. Replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville), whether troops and equipment had been made available to private companies for advertising purposes, Gen Malan said they had because the officer responsible had failed to exercise discretion in applying the policy as laid down. Since then a total prohibition had been applied. In the past nine months only two advertisements, involving one member of the SA Air Force gymnasium and one four-man tank crew of 1 Special Service Battalion, were made with Defence Force approval. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 82 p 4]

TRANSKEI 'FOREIGNERS'--Umtata.--The Transkei Government was warned in 1975 that Transkeians would be given marching orders from South Africa after independence, the treasurer of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mrs S A Xobololo, said yesterday. Mr Xobololo was commenting on the debate in the National Assembly on a motion by the ruling party that Transkei had no confidence in the South African Government. Mr Xobololo said it was a strange situation where one country passed a vote of no-confidence in another country. He said the former leader of the Opposition, Mr K Guzana, had warned before the attainment of independence that Transkeians would be forcibly moved out of places like the Western Cape because they would be foreigners in South Africa. Mr Xobololo said it was not clear to the Government of Transkei that its independence was different from status such as Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, because these countries did not get their freedom through the policy of separate development. "These countries were not freed, according to their racial, but according to their national, status. "It has taken this government about 20 years to understand that separate development was the old divide-and-rule policy of the Whites of South Africa," Mr Xobololo said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 82 p 7]

RED AID--We hope the American Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism takes serious note of the evidence of Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, that Swapo receives 90 percent of its military support and 60 percent of its overall support from communist sources. Also, that the African National Congress receives "comparable percentages" of communist support. America condemns all terrorist and other violent acts by the ANC and Swapo and seeks to direct change in South Africa and Namibia into peaceful channels. South Africa, too, directs its efforts towards peaceful change. [Text] [Editorial] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 82 p 6]

'MIXED-RACE BUSES'--Johannesburg will not have a racially integrated bus service either now or in the future, the chairman of the city's Management Committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said yesterday. He was commenting on a report in a Johannesburg newspaper in which a senior assistant director of the municipality's Forward Planning Division, Mr S N Horwitz, was quoted as saying that the city was likely to see a bus service soon "which would be divided on lines of price and function rather than on race lines." Mr Oberholzer said that, if Mr Horwitz had been quoted correctly, he (Mr Horwitz) had had "no right to make a policy statement on behalf of the Council which was totally devoid of truth." Mr Horwitz was also quoted as saying that the first phase of an underground rapid rail system for Johannesburg could be introduced in the mid-1990's. However, Mr Oberholzer said that he was not aware of any planning currently taking place for such a rail system. "There were some tentative plans drawn up some 10 years ago but, at the moment, there is no earthly hope of the city having an underground railway without substantial financial aid from the central government. The city's ratepayers cannot afford it," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 82 p 9]

TRADE DEFICIT NARROWS--South Africa's trade deficit narrowed to R55,3-million in February from R229,8-million in January but was down from a R27,9-million surplus in February 1981, Customs and Excise figures show. February imports fell to R1,42-billion from R1,45-billion in January but were up from R1,28-billion in February 1981. Exports rose to R1,36-billion from R1,22-billion and R1,31-billion. South Africa's 1981 trade deficit was R345,8-million against 1980's R5,5-billion surplus. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 82 p 17]

CAPE STUDENT DETAINED--Cape Town.--A University of the Western Cape student, Mr Ebrahim Patel, was detained at 4 am yesterday by Security Police at his Grassy Park home. A friend of the family said this was the third time he had been detained. She said the police did not say under which law he was being detained, but they were taking him to Johannesburg. Mr Patel was detained in 1980 for four and a half months under Section 1C of the Internal Security Act. Last year he was detained for three months under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He is doing the final year of BA degree. At the time that Mr Patel was picked up, the home of his girlfriend, Miss Gairo Daniels, was searched by Security Police.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 82 p 13]

CSO: 4700/1016

## KING WARNS OF POLITICAL POWER STRUGGLES

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text] **KING Sobhuza II yesterday warned the nation on the dangers of political power struggles.**

Addressing a mass meeting in Lobamba, the King said political wars cause untold human suffering to the innocent, including children.

"The world today is plagued by perpetual power struggles," he said. "You find innocent people, mainly children, suffering from starvation because of these struggles."

"If you think you are unhappy in this country, go out in the world and see what is going on, then come back and compare," he told hundreds at the ceremonial kraal.

"Where one is happy, one takes it for granted. Where one loses that happiness, it is only then that one

begins to appreciate what one has lost, and then it is too late to go back," he said.

On another note, the King says he was "amazed by those whose are sensitive to criticism."

He pointed out that it was inevitable for those who are led to criticise leaders. He said leaders should take such criticism with honour and check its merits. He said sometimes criticisms build a nation because they assist the leaders to see where they have gone wrong.

On the Tinkhundla, he appealed for patience and said work is well underway to get them firmly established. He said he received a report last week on the latest developments on this subject. "There is no need to rush," he said.

He said the constitution was rejected in favour of Tinkhundla because the constitution was a foreign imposition. "If you do your own thing which you understand, you succeed. But if you do what some people call 'aping others' you fail," he said. "Sometimes you find yourself so involved in it you cannot go back," he said.

The King said Africans should not adopt foreign concepts as they come, but should examine them and

decide whether or not they are suitable for their situations.

He said where the Tinkhundla are firmly established, that will be a suitable channel for recommendations and grievances from the public. "We work through the 'Mabandla' (committees) and we only call the general public where there is something big to report," he said.

He praised the spirit of the old for being active and personally travelling to Lobamba where there has been a royal summons. "They want to hear for themselves what is said, no matter how old they have grown," he said. "I wonder if you young ones are going to keep the spirit."

He thanked nation for co-operation which resulted in the success of the Diamond Jubilee. "Because of your support there were no disappointments and the world at large respects us today," he said.

He said the task of nation building is a continuous process. He said each generation adds new elements in a society. "There are changes from time to time," he said.

On the border readjustment issue, the King said

he was surprised that there were elements of opposition. "We never claimed the territory of any country and we never will. Swaziland never does that," he said.

CSO: 4700/1018

# CTA HAMPERED BY MANPOWER SHORTAGE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text] **THE Minister of Works, Power and Communications, Dr. Viktor Leibrandt, says Members of Parliament should advise him how the Central Transport Administration can be made a parastatal body.**

Replying to charges of inefficiency directed against this department by MPs, Dr Leibrandt said CTA had been confirmed a failure. He admitted: "CTA is not doing well, but we are trying our best to improve the situation and will continue to do so."

But, he pointed out that in order for any improvements to be made to this big department, it would require a joint effort of all ministries and departments concerned.

He stated: "I will ask members to tell me what can be done to make CTA a parastatal body."

Answering the members' questions, Dr. Leibrandt said he would like to draw the attention of the House to the problem of staff shortage.

He said: "The shortage of manpower in the CTA is,

indeed, a big problem. A mechanic is presently given seven cars to fix while in other countries, they only have a maximum of three.

Dr. Leibrandt said the staff situation in the Public Works Department (building branch) was such that there were only 22 professionally qualified personnel when 53 were needed.

"We can only drive these people so much and no further," he told the House.

He was replying to a number of allegations by members that some roads and houses which started long time ago had still not been completed. Members suggested that if the PWD has problems government should employ contractors to do the jobs instead of having to tolerate the delays.

He assured them that this would be looked into, but pointed out that it was not always the fault of the department that some building projects have to come to a stop while awaiting delivery of building materials by the PWD.

He said: "We are workers of the various ministries and this should

be taken into account. Sometimes it takes a very long time for a project to be submitted to our designers in its proper form. Occasionally, we have to send back the plans if they are not fully outlined."

The Minister was also asked for his views on the fact that there were a number of dilapidated government houses that still house civil servants. He replied that the main reason for this was the shortage of money. He explained that, despite the growth in civil service, there was not enough money to provide housing. "I agree that there is room for improvement," he said.

Replying to a complaint that a bridge on the Ngwempisi River in Shiselweni District was being delayed, he said it would be recalled that the builders at this bridge had since been called to another project at Hlati. But they had now returned to the Ngwempisi Bridge and were showing every effort to complete the job as soon as possible.

He told the House that he had personally come across the men busily at work early on a weekend morning and commended their spirit for this. He also pointed out that this project was a labour intensive job in

which a few local pieces of machinery were being used, thus it was not costing a lot.

Dr. Leibrandt wanted to know from the House as to what had happened to the Posts and Telecommunications.

He said after it had been presented it was left to the Selection Committee. "But since the Posts and Telecommunications is doing so well, I have not rushed to the House about it," he said.

On another issue, Dr Leibrandt assured members that the civil service car advance scheme was an internal matter that was still being considered.

He declared that complaints of corruption in the Road Transportation Board had been received by the Ministry and assured the House that these were being investigated.

Regarding the establishment of a bus co-operative, he agreed with Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, that the present system should be encouraged.

Dr. Leibrandt admitted that the misuse of government vehicles was now worse than it had ever been before. "We are placing our trust entirely on the Bill that this House approved," he said.

He agreed with Dr. Nkomo that a system of speed control devices should be put into government cars.

"I suggested it myself to the CTA a long time ago and nothing was done. I now seem to be winning and hope the matter will be carefully looked into," he said.

CSO: 4700/1018

## BRIEFS

SA BORDER ADJUSTMENTS--Mbabane.--King Sobhuza's roving ambassador, Dr S S Xumalo, and the minister of Justice, Mr Polycarp Dhlamini, denied in Mbabane yesterday that they had mentioned the names of any towns in South Africa when they addressed students at the University College of Swaziland on Monday night, on border adjustments between South Africa and Swaziland. Dr Xumalo was quoted as having said that Ermelo, Witbank, Nelspruit and Barberton were being claimed by the Swaziland Government. The four towns were not mentioned in his address, Dr Xumalo said yesterday. The two leaders also denied that they had suggested that the matter could be taken to the world Court in the Hague.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1017

## BRIEFS

FINANCING OF POWER LINES--Dar-es-Salaam, March 13--International donor institutions which have expressed willingness to finance the construction of power lines supplying electricity to north-western regions of Tanzania are expected to meet in Stockholm before the end of this month to discuss the project. The project is designed to supply electricity to seven Tanzanian towns from the hydro-electric power plant at Kibatu, some 300 miles (400 kilometres) west of here by 1986. Official sources said the donor institutions to meet in Stockholm would include the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the K.F. Company of West Germany. Hydro-electric power projects are part of Tanzania's long-term development programme but have been given added emphasis in recent years after the country was badly hit by soaring import fuel bills. The completion of the north-western zone power project will make half of Tanzania reliant on hydro-electric power plants. Plans are also under way to gradually replace fuel-operated generators with mini-hydroelectric schemes at district and village level. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2880, 16 Mar 82 p 6]

CSO: 4700/1026



## MINISTER SAYS KLM TO BE THIRD EUROPEAN AIRLINE FLYING INTO LUSAKA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Mar 82 p 7

[Text]

OFFICIALS from KLM Dutch Airline's head office in Amsterdam, Holland, arrive in Zambia on March 29 to sign an agreement under which their aircraft will operate into Lusaka and Zambia Airways will fly to Amsterdam.

This was confirmed in Lusaka yesterday by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Maxwell Lufoma.

Mr Lufoma said that the signing of the agreement is a follow up of visit made recently to Holland by the Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Rajah Kunda where he held talks with officials there on the matter.

Mr Lufoma could not give the frequency of services between Lusaka and Amsterdam as this will depend on the demand from people travelling

between the two countries.

KLM will be the third airline from Western and Eastern Europe to fly into Lusaka once they inaugurate the service. At the moment airlines from Western Europe flying into Lusaka are UJA French Airlines, British Calendonian and Aeroflot from the Soviet Union. Air India also flies into Lusaka.

On reports that the Libyan Airline also intends inaugurating flights into Lusaka, Mr Lufoma said that nothing was concrete at the moment until officials from the two countries discuss the viability of such a venture. He could not say when these talks are due to take place.

According to our reports, the Libyans want to start a weekly flight from Tripoli, their capital into Lusaka, with effect from May this year.

CSO: 4700/1031

## WALAMBA'S ELECTION AS MUZ CHAIRMAN SAID TO COME AT CRUCIAL TIME

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Mar 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] IS the powerful Mineworkers Union of Zambia now headed towards more militancy in its dealings with the mining companies and the Party and its Government?

This is the question most industrial relations and political pundits are asking themselves after the defeat of Mr David Mwila by Mr Timothy Walamba for the chairmanship of MUZ last month in Ndola.

As if the demise of Mr Mwila were not enough, MUZ members in Kabwe this week voted out of office branch officials who were identified with the old leadership.

Mr Mwila went out carrying with him his former right handmen, Mr Rapson Nsangwe, deputy general secretary, Mr Moses Bwalya, deputy treasurer and Mr Jackson Kaoma. The officials were all soundly beaten at the polls.

Trade union circles have since conceded that the defeat of Mr Mwila was a vote of no confidence in his leadership which has, over the past few years, been seen to have been more than accommodating to the mining companies at the expense of the miners.

Mr Mwila, who was at the helm of the MUZ for more than 12 years in the end, became a victim of his long tenure as the overlord of the miners. He seems to have failed to discern a trend that

the rank and file of the union was changing militancy in the wake of rising cost of living while the Party and its Government seemed to pursue policies headed in the opposite direction.

In the end the Mwila leadership, according to union insiders, was accused of having compromised with the Government and this led to general dissatisfaction with the MUZ captaincy.

Indeed as far back as 1972, Michael Burawoy who carried out research on industrial relations on the copper mines for the Institute of African Studies reported in his book *The Colour of Class On the Copper Mines* that the Government has been accused by some miners of having tried to impose quislings at the helm of the MUZ.

Thus one finds for example that when the miners were threatening strike action over the productivity agreement between the MUZ and the mining companies, the known leaders were sent into restriction. Strong formal leaders who have risen and pose a threat have often been forced to accept Government positions.

It is against such a background that the exit of the David Mwila executive from the helm of the MUZ leadership should be viewed. To be fair there is no direct evidence that it collaborated with the Government at the expense of the workers.

Indeed in his victory speech Mr Walamba spoke in glowing

terms about Mr Mwila and that he would seek his guidance in future. He was being a diplomat.

Burawoy's survey of the mines — which is a must for all those interested in the trade union movement — discovered that as a result of a leadership which was regarded weak there was general apathy towards the MUZ leadership by young miners.

As one miner says in the book: "It appears that the union works for the companies these days; they always follow what the companies say without considering the interests of the members first."

To Burawoy, the miners said that they regarded the leadership as a privileged class "which is given political support from the Government and management while deriving its wealth from the worker's subscriptions".

The worker therefore perceives the coordination of three power elites — the union, the Government and the companies — seeking to exploit him and suppress his demands and complaints.

The fact that top MUZ leaders enjoyed all the perks like company car and housing and also enjoyed travelling abroad on Party and Government delegations automatically made them to be identified with the ruling class.

An extreme view of the state of affairs from one of the miners:

"Nationalisation is bad. Where the government sets

foot there is confusion. The colonial government had many advantages for the miner."

It is such membership therefore that Mr Walamba and his team has inherited. But then what led to the defeat of Mr Mwila?

To answer this, one has to remind the readership of events which happened in the labour movement last year. Following the industrial unrest on the Copperbelt leaders of the labour movement, including such luminaries as Frederick Chiluba, the chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and his general secretary Newstead Zimba, were detained by the Government.

Those detained included Mr Walamba who served under Mr Mwila as deputy chairman of the MUZ. Mr Mwila was not detained. Hence this set tongues wagging. The industrial unrest was sparked off by the miners who had gone on strike and this subsequently cost the nation more than K20 million in lost foreign exchange earnings.

Admittedly after this some top leaders have since been exiled into the political limbo from which by all accounts they will find it difficult to emerge from. But the fact that Mr Mwila was not picked up along with others did damage his leadership position.

The average miner has yet to understand how he could have escaped the dragnet, which swept in his number two. Did he dissent from the labour movement's common opposition to the Local Government Decentralisation system, the issue that led to the industrial unrest? That would be for historians to reveal one day.

The fact that he was not detained merely brought matters to a head. It is no secret that during the past eight years Mr Mwila has had to literally fight to the teeth to remain at the head of the MUZ. He has been challenged by such firebrands as Chiluba

bombwe Member of Parliament Mr Palakasa Chiwaya.

The 1974 MUZ branch elections smelled of a scandal with allegations that these had been rigged in favour of candidates who supported the status quo. During the leadership split which followed these elections, Mr Walamba accused Mr Chiwaya of being power-hungry.

But in 1976 Mr Walamba tried to oust Mr Mwila at the Livingstone elections and was defeated. Mr Alexander Kamalondo, a reported sympathiser of Mr Mwila was elected deputy chairman. But then Mr Kamalondo later in the year opted for a district governorship.

This meant that the post fell vacant. The only person who qualified for the post was Mr Walamba who had the second highest votes. But then there was intrigue. The MUZ executive announced that it would not recognise the relevant Clause 7 (j) of the constitution and that the post of deputy chairmanship would have to be contested.

To stabilise the situation the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the ZCTU had to step in. The ministry had no choice but to back Mr Walamba. Mr Walamba declared that Mr Mwila had personal hatred for him and this extended to Mr John Sichone who accused the ZCTU secretary Mr Zimba of "poking his nose into MUZ affairs".

Taking this into account, observers of the labour scene are bound to dismiss the new found friendship between the two which was "expressed" when Mr Mwila lost the election.

It is understood that his defeat was widely cheered in union circles. What remains to be seen is whether like ousted general secretary of Zambia National Union of Teachers Shiyenge Kapini now district governor at Freedom House, Mr Mwila will also land a Party or

Government post.

So what is expected from Mr Walamba? He has gone on record as having pledged to work together with the Government so long as this does not mean that the workers' interests should be secondary to political expediency.

On the other hand he has taken over the reigns of the movement at a particular crucial juncture.

There is a new collective agreement in the bag. The workers, miners as it were, are unhappy with the present pension scheme. Zambian engineers and technicians want to be paid the same rate as expatriates.

And there is the contentious issue of Zambianisation. The expatriate is still the top dog while Zambians have just been given the administration jobs.

In all these, the new executive which has risen to power on a crestwave of militancy will be expected to deliver the goods. Mr Walamba has yet to cut his teeth in so far as the MUZ chairmanship is concerned. The nation is watching.

But, his election and the discerning pattern of voting out the old guard should be taken as a harbinger of things to come. There is no reason why this should not extend to next year's parliamentary general elections, especially on the volatile Copperbelt where the miner also wields the power of the vote.

Would Mr Mwila try his hand at politics again by re-contesting his old Nkana seat next year? If so, in view of the foregoing, what are his chances since his prospective voters are miners?

While those rejected by the voters in MUZ have all the reasons to be huri-rejection is painful — at the same time their defeat is a demonstration that the process of democracy still works in Zambia. And that a leadership imposed, however, has to give way at one point in time to the masses. They count most.

# KAUNDA OPENS SEMINAR ON 'HUMANISM FOR RELIGIOUS LEADERS'

## Scientific Socialism in Primary Schools

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

The Party and its Government intends to **introduce scientific socialism in primary and secondary schools as part of political education, President Kaunda confirmed yesterday.**

But the subject will not replace the teaching of religion in schools.

Dr Kaunda called on the clergy in the country to reorganise themselves in order to avoid the mistakes of Western civilisation, claimed to be based on Christianity, being repeated in Zambia.

The President was speaking yesterday at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall when he officially opened a two-day first ever seminar on "Humanism for religious leaders in Zambia".

The seminar, whose aim is to discuss "Zambian Humanism and development", is being attended by various religious groups which include Christians, Moslems, Hindus and Buddhists.

Dr Kaunda's announcement on the introduction of scientific socialism was in reply to a pamphlet entitled "**Marxism, Humanism and Christianity**", prepared by church leaders in August 1979 on Marxism.

The President noted that in the pamphlet, sub-headed "A letter from the leaders of the Christian churches in Zambia to all their members about scientific socialism", the leaders expressed themselves clearly.

"In this pamphlet, they expressed themselves very, very clearly indeed. They reveal their thoughts of worry and anxiety and under sub-heading 23 'participatory democracy and the move towards scientific socialism' and sub-heading 24 'conclusions,' they raise questions of great importance as well as calling their members to action by saying that they 'should take a stand so as to protect our present liberties'.

"So many members and

leaders of the ruling Party are Christians. We ask them to do all in their power to keep the Party true to its own principles.

"Now is the time for everyone to take political life seriously and not to allow an oppressive system to be introduced because of their indifference and inactivity", he said quoting part of the pamphlet.

In announcing the Party and its Government's intention to introduce socialism, the President referred to a question raised in the pamphlet, which read:

"Is scientific socialism to be taught in our schools? If so, to what extent will it interfere with the teaching of religion,

which is the strong desire of the great majority of our parents?"

Dr Kaunda pointed out that scientific socialism was not taught in primary and secondary schools although it was a subject of serious study at the University of Zambia by some students.

"Nevertheless, we intend to have this subject taught in all schools in future as part of political education. But let me make it clear. This subject will not replace religious education. Religious education will continue to be taught in schools as at present."

On whether the Party had adopted a Marxist ideology, the president said no decision had been made "to give the Party a Marxist ideology" and the question of who was responsible, could not arise.

On whether the views of the "common man" had been sought, or if they would be listened to and if not, what became of "participatory

democracy?" He said such a question would have been relevant if a decision had been taken to give the Party a Marxist ideology.

Dr Kaunda said the clergy should reorganise themselves to avoid a repetition of Western mistakes in the country. He expressed his indignation at the hypocrisy and applications of double standards in the way the West applied their Christianity.

In view of the way the West conducted themselves, Dr Kaunda touched on Marxism and Leninism in his address and said much could be learnt from them.

"I agree it is a cardinal difference and indeed belief in God influences one's behaviour towards one's fellow men. At least it is supposed to influence him for the better.

"But, and it is a big one, no one who genuinely loves the human race as all founders of our faiths have shown, can

correctly state that civilised behaviour in our world today is the monopoly of believers."

The President said the life of common ownership as seen among the early disciples in the book of Acts in the Bible, was what Marxists and Leninists were teaching.

"They are not teaching it; they are living it, while we are busy talking about it. We like the West have been contented from the pulpit."

If a Marxist ideology was to be introduced leaders would discuss it and be free to agree or disagree with it.

Commenting on whether the recently established Young Pioneers Movement was "precisely to indoctrinate young people with scientific socialism" and whether parents had been asked about the move or if all youth organisations were to be suppressed in favour of the movement, he said there were no such moves and there was no need for consulting parents.

### Opposition of Church Leaders

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] **CHURCH** leaders in the country have resolved never to support scientific socialism which President Kaunda said would be introduced in all schools in future.

They told the President yesterday when he officially closed the Humanism seminar at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall that their decision was based on the concern for all Zambians and the development of spiritual values in the country.

When opening the seminar on Thursday Dr Kaunda announced that the Party and its Government intended to introduce scientific socialism in primary and secondary schools as part of its political education campaign.

He stressed that the subject would not replace the teaching of religion in schools.

The church leaders' move was announced by chairman of

the seminar Bishop James Spaita.

Bishop Spaita urged the Party and its Government to accept a joint standing committee, a standing debate or the involvement of church leaders in the teaching of religious education in schools.

The bishop, who is the chairman of the Zambia Episcopal Conference which was a party to the publication of a pamphlet entitled **Marxism, Humanism and Christianity**, prepared by church leaders in August 1979 on Marxism, said during the seminar church leaders had resolved to make their stance on the subject clear.

In his speech, which was later kept by Party Secretary-General Mulemba, he said dialogue between the Party and the church should be the main feature of future co-operation.

Church leaders recognised

the difficult tasks Dr Kaunda had as a leader and it was not their desire to increase the burden.

He pledged the churches' support for the President both materially and spiritually.

"The church accepts that the country should undergo revolution, but it should be done through the philosophy of Humanism which we have understood and not through scientific socialism because in this system, it is said that religion is the opium of the masses," Bishop Spaita said.

Dr Kaunda said the Party and its Government had pledged all along to bring change in society through a common consensus.

Under democracy which the nation had chosen, tolerance and patience were the basic tenets, although some people thought such a system brought change at a slow pace.

Religion in Zambia would continue to be respected. "But in the distribution of wealth, a new approach has to be accepted which is different from the one left by the colonialists."

While the country presently had a mixed economy, this would eventually be replaced by a socialist one, where the means of production were in the hands of people and there would be no exploiters and the exploited.

Dr Kaunda said the seminar was both historic and significant and all the obser-

vations church leaders had made would be studied by the Party and its Government.

The President urged the churches to cooperate with the Party and its Government in seeking solutions to the problems of corruption and crime.

The moral fibre in the nation was weakening and there was an urgent need to solve the problem.

Youth unemployment was another serious problem facing the nation which must be tackled vigorously.

### Christians Asked To Oppose Racists

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

**RACIST** South African troops violated Zambia's air space and sovereignty last month and early this month in Western Province where they landed and planted landmines. President Kaunda disclosed yesterday.

He said this was the reliable information given to him by the country's intelligence and security officers.

The President said this at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall during the official opening of the first Humanism seminar.

Dr Kaunda condemned the unwarranted violation of the Angolan sovereignty by South Africa, who on Tuesday announced that they had killed 200 people in southern Angola.

He called on Christians to strongly condemn the racists' actions, stressing that the fascists were not only after killing people in Angola, but in Zambia as well.

The racists' invasion was on February 10 and March 8. The intention was to kill Zambians,

but they fled after realising that they had been spotted by Zambian soldiers.

### Lashed out

On both occasions, the racists came in backed by helicopters and tanks.

He lashed out at Western diplomats in the country who said his disclosure of hitmen sent to assassinate leaders in the country was a fabrication.

Dr Kaunda was not surprised as this was the thinking of the "West", who always doubted what a black man said.

He did not disclose which Western diplomats in the country had said his disclosure was a fabrication.

CSO: 4700/1031



## NKUMBULA'S MEMOIRES GIVE RISE TO CONTROVERSY

## Picture 'At Center of Controversy'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] A CONTROVERSY has arisen over the just launched memoirs of veteran Zambian nationalist Mr Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula.

At the centre of the controversy is the picture on page 64 of the book which shows President Kaunda and Mr Nkumbula together with "two unidentified" people.

A wife of one of the men in the picture charged in Lusaka yesterday that by not identifying her husband Mr Anderson Hiwa, the book had not completed the memoirs of the former leader of the defunct African National Congress

(ANC).

Mrs Edith Hiwa, whose husband has since died, claimed the ANC was "born" in her house in 1951.

She explained that the people in the picture were Dr Kaunda, then secretary-general of the ANC, Mr Nkumbula, her husband and the late Mr Manoah Chirwa.

Her family looked after President Kaunda and Mr Nkumbula at the time. Mr Nkumbula was welcomed at the Lusaka railway station by her husband and the late Mr George Kaluwa when he returned from his university studies in Britain in 1951.

"We kept Mr Nkumbula in our house for two years. The

history of Mr Nkumbula is therefore incomplete without our consultation."

Mr Hiwa and his colleagues—who included Mr Daudi Yamba, the late Mr Goodwin Mbikusita Lewanika, Mr Chirwa and Mr Kaluwa—were among the pioneers of politics in the then Northern Rhodesia, she said.

"Even the ANC buildings which are still standing in old Chilenje now are the establishments which came about with the help of our family," she said.

Mrs Hiwa's son-in-law, Mr Johannes Joseph Monteiro, said: We are very happy that the book has been written and launched.

## Senior Official Boycott Launching Ceremony

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE long-awaited memoirs by veteran Zambian nationalist Mr Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula were launched in Lusaka on Friday night amid controversy that several senior Party and Government officials invited had decided to boycott the ceremony.

Senior Party officials who attended the launching of the book at a Lusaka restaurant, including Southern Province Member of the Central Committee, Mr

Mungoni Liso and Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Mr John Banda said they were present in their "private capacity."

Mr Liso and Mr Banda were Mr Nkumbula's aides during the struggle when he led the defunct African National Congress. Mr Liso was a secretary-general of the ANC and Mr Nkumbula's righthand man, until the introduction of one party state in 1973.

According to invitations, the

book was supposed to be launched officially by Chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee, Dr Henry Matipa who did not pitch up.

Former Party secretary-general Mr Mainza Chona was among guests including members of the diplomatic corps, journalists, authors, publishers and church leaders. The memoirs have been written by journalist Goodwin Mwangilwa.

The *Sunday Times* learnt that Television Zambia personnel who attended the event were instructed not to cover the event by a senior Government official present.

"No shooting, there is nobody here," the official allegedly ordered a TVZ crew.

Speaking at the function "in his private capacity" Mr Liso said he had been a loyal supporter of Mr Nkumbula over a long period and his change of allegiance had been necessitated by the Choma Declaration in 1973 which most ANC followers had oppo-

sed.

But he said it was because of Mr Nkumbula's insistence and moderation that the declaration was signed.

Mr Liso said there would have been bloody clashes between ANC and UNIP supporters in the country had it not been for the moderate counsel of "Old Harry."

Mr Nkumbula's book promises to be political dynamite.

He has laid bare facts relating to the country's political struggle as he perceived them.

Chairman of the board of directors of Multimedia -- the publishers -- Mr Francis Nkhoma said Mr Nkumbula had played a pivotal role in Zambia's Independence struggle.

"This is not a political rally, but a purely cultural and historical event. Indeed we have not come here to praise the man who for over three decades towered the Zambian political scene nor are we here, I hope, to write his epitaph."

Mr Nkhoma paid tribute to Mr Nkumbula.



## LUANSHYA RESIDENTS PROTEST DECISION TO TRANSFER PRC PHYSICIANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

LUANSHYA residents yesterday demonstrated against the Government's decision to transfer a team of Chinese doctors from Thomson Hospital to Kabwe General Hospital.

The demonstrators led by the acting district political secretary Mrs Margaret Mbewe carried placards calling on the Party and its Government to rescind the decision.

They said the removal of the Chinese doctors was unfair to Luanshya residents and the Copperbelt community as a whole. The demonstrators mostly women said the doctors were doing a commendable job and handled serious cases particularly those involving pregnant women competently.

Some of the placards read: "We in the Women's League are totally against the withdrawal of the doctors".

The women called on President Kaunda to intervene in the interest of the nation.

They questioned the wisdom behind the transfer of the doctors to Kabwe where another group of Chinese doctors are working at the general hospital.

They said it was a mockery of decentralisation for people

at the top to make decisions on matters only affecting local people.

The women who marched from various townships to the civic centre were addressed by the Copperbelt provincial political secretary Mr Pickson Chitambala who assured them that the office of the Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi was pursuing the matter.

The decision to transfer the doctors was announced a week ago by the Director General of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno who said the move was taken to enable the Chinese team to pool their resources.

The announcement by Dr Chivuno was confirmed by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health Dr Joseph Kasonde who said the decision was final.

Dr Kasonde said the six doctors will leave Luanshya for Kabwe on April 1. However, Mr Chitambala said the Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee had not yet accepted the decision and had taken up the matter with higher authorities.

But Mr Chitambala deplored the manner in which the residents behaved by holding a demonstration instead of following established channels.

CHOLERA PREVENTION MEASURES LEAD TO FISH SHORTAGE ON COPPERBELT

Lusaka, TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THE outbreak of cholera in Luapula Province has contributed to the shortage of fish on the Copperbelt.

Vice-chairman of the Zambia Fisheries and Marketeers Union (ZFMU) Mr Wefala Walima said in Mufulira yesterday that the disease had left consumers with only one source of supply.

Normally fish came from Luapula river, lakes Mweru, Bangweulu and Mweru Wantipa in the Northern Province. But since the outbreak, fish was only available from Mweru Wantipa.

Lake Bangweulu did not supply fish because fishing camps there were flooded and fishermen had abandoned them.

### Eradicated

Mr Walima noted that the situation would get back to

normal as soon as cholera was eradicated and fishermen allowed to take the commodity to the Copperbelt.

He appealed to fishermen to obey health regulations imposed by authorities so that the disease could be eliminated quickly.

Mr Walima warned that although there was only one source of supply marketeers should not take advantage of the shortage and increase prices unilaterally.

A snap survey carried out in Mufulira showed that only dried kapenta was available while a few marketeers were selling smoked fish at inflated prices.

As a truck load of smoked fish arrived at Mufulira central market marketeers scrambled for the commodity and a few hours all the bundles in were bought.

CSO: 4700/1031

## NATION 'LARGEST USER OF DATA PROCESSING IN EAST, CENTRAL AFRICA'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

**ZAMBIA has been noted to be the largest user of data processing facilities in East and Central Africa.**

Outgoing chairman of the Computer Society of Zambia, Mr Om Karkash Rawal, said this in his speech to the annual meeting of the society held at Zambia Railways training school in Kabwe yesterday.

He said Zambia used a few micro computers in business environment "but by and large, we are not exposing our youth to the new technology at secondary schools and institutions of higher learning, not even to a full measure at the University of Zambia."

Mr Rawal who is general manager of Data Processing, told the meeting opened by Zimco director-general Mr James Mapoma that the need for computers could only be fulfilled by Government through the allocation of resources for the importation of latest technology and its use.

Technological developments over the past few years had helped to reduce the price of computer hardware but the cost of software development increased.

The change had resulted in the growth of software houses and installation of software

packag--

"The low cost hardware has made it possible for computers to be used extensively in business, education and for entertainment. Zambia is, perhaps, the largest user of data processing facilities in East and Central Africa, with quite a few main frame and mini computers."

Mr Rawal predicted that the development in computer technology would have tremendous impact "on our day to day lives by the time our children now in schools and colleges grow up to shoulder their responsibilities as citizens".

During elections, Mr Chris Yumbe from Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), was elected chairman to replace Mr Rawal while Mr J. Sinyangwe and Mr D. Winstanley were elected vice chairmen for the Copperbelt and Midlands respectively.

Mr Tom Ngoma was elected secretary, Mrs Getrude Banda treasurer, Mike King, Mr Charles Miko, Mr Henry Kafwembe, Mr Rawal, Mr R. N. Phiri and P. Kaela were elected committee members.

## GOVERNMENT CURTAILS POWERS OF PRICES, INCOMES COMMISSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text:] **THE Government has curtailed powers of the Prices and Incomes Commission on determining of prices and conditions of employment for all categories of staff and maximum wage levels in Zambia.**

It was felt that determination of maximum wages and conditions of service must be left to free bargaining and negotiations between trade unions and employers' associations.

The Government recognised that prices of controlled goods, especially essentials were a "very sensitive" issue which affected the day to day life of the majority of Zambians and it would be best if the Government was directly answerable through a Cabinet minister in Parliament.

This move to withdraw the powers from the commission was made in Parliament yesterday when the Government moved two Bills, the Control of Goods (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill of 1982 and the Prices and Incomes Commission (Amendment) Bill of 1982 for their second readings.

Moving the second reading on the Control of Goods (Amendment) Bill Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa said the Government had decided that the policy of giving the Prices and

Incomes Commission powers to pass statutory instruments relating to price control was impracticable.

The Bill before the House was aimed at reversing the effect on the Control of Goods (Amendment) Act (Act No. 20 of 1981) and to restore the status quo as it was before the Act was passed by the House.

He said the Minister of Commerce and Industry would be responsible once again for determining the prices of controlled goods and services and for passing statutory instruments for the purpose.

The minister would be answerable directly to the House for any price fluctuations or increases, especially those relating to essentials.

Prime Minister Mundia said the other function of the commission which had been found to be impracticable was contained in Section 10(I) (C) of the Prices and Incomes Commission Act.

The section said the function

of the commission would be to recommend for approval of the Government maximum and minimum wage levels and conditions of service.

Mr Mundia who was speaking when he moved the second reading of the Prices and Incomes Commission (Amendment) Bill 1982, said there was no single institution which had the capacity to determine conditions of employment for all categories of staff throughout Zambia.

It was not desirable that any institution of the Government should determine maximum wage levels.

"In line with our progressive thinking of industrial relations, the determination of maximum wages and conditions of service must be left to free bargaining and negotiations between trade unions and employers' associations.

"The role of the commission in this context should be to recommend for the approval of the Government minimum, wage levels and minimum conditions of service."

Chikankata MP Mr Joshua Lumina said he opposed the Bill because realistic prices could be obtained if an independent body like the commission could make adjustments.

PARTY LEADERS TO MAKE SEVEN DAY TOUR OF EMERALD PROTECTED AREAS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

**PARTY LEADERS** in Ndola Rural will next week embark on a seven-day tour of the emerald protected area to check on progress made by security officers in flushing out illegal aliens.

Governor for the area, Mr Stephen Longwani who will lead the team said, the party leaders would also mount an education campaign during the tour to make the villagers understand why the Party and its Government was protecting the precious stones against illegal traffickers.

"We also want to take the opportunity during the tour to discuss with security officers problems they are facing in executing their work, and find out what the Party can do to assist them," Mr Longwani explained.

His team attached great importance to the forthcoming tour because it follows

a similar one recently made by Prime Minister Nalundino Mundia.

During the tour, Mr Mundia expressed concern at the increasing number of illegal aliens who flocked to the area in search of emeralds and directed security officers to ensure that they were flushed out.

The governor said massive political education would be given to the people during a series of meetings "because we believe that unless the people understand why the Government is protecting the area, security officers, assigned to the area will continue to have problems."

CSO: 4700/1031

FIFTY-NINE UNZA STUDENTS, INCLUDING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, EXPELLED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Fifty-Nine University of Zambia students including the entire executive of the students union have been expelled.

According to a circular issued by the 13-member executive yesterday, the rest of the students will have to apply for re-admission next term. The university closed yesterday for a short holiday.

The expelled Unzasu executive members are: Norbert Mumba, Chibambe Nkole, Newton Ng'uni, Bruce Mukanda, Darlington Banda, J. M. Wakumelo, D. Mwansa, Mutambo Chaati, Ben Chilufya, G. Mwape, Evans Hapompowe, D. Kamayoyo and J. T. Phiri.

University registrar Mr John Zulu could neither deny nor confirm the expulsions except to say that "although the decision had not been taken, it did not mean that it may not be taken."

The circular was unrelated to the plans of the university authorities, but he did not explain which plans these were.

Mr Zulu said authorities had called a meeting with the students yesterday to find out their source of information which they said was outside the university.

The circular signed by the entire executive said there was a power struggle at the university in which top administrators were trying to outdo each other.

"This has resulted in the suffering of students because some of the administrators think they are more firm than others and would like to be seen to be so."

But the union has refused to accept the measures because the principal, Professor Kasuka Mwafuluka had allegedly been motivated by malice and bad faith in arriving at the decision.

During an emergency meeting of Unzasu on Thursday night, the president general Mr Phiri said, he had talked to the registrar about the decision of the administration.

After two hours of discussion, the executive decided to call a general meeting to brief students that they should not sign the re-admission forms.

They have decided that while the rest of the student body breaks for the holiday, Mr Phiri and a few other executive members should remain and seek audience with Freedom House.

Another meeting would be held on April 5 at which a programme of action would be drawn up, the circular said.

The decision to expel the students is said to have been sparked by a circular by the student body in which they condemned the establishment of the School of Human Relations headed by Professor Lord Hatch.

In the circular, the students asked if it was "really necessary" to form such an institute which was aimed at putting the "workers and peasants to sleep".

"Is it not downright disgraceful to use funds generated by the people's toil on such abhorrent ventures? Is it not edifying enough that UNIP is flogging a dead horse by trying to revitalise decayed 'Humanism' which continues to exist but in inertia?" they asked.

On Thursday the Unzasu executive issued a statement denouncing Youth Week because it was observed in the "absence of a well formulated programme which can adequately meet the aspirations of the youth."

The union also attacked what it called "glory-seeking" individuals who attended last Sunday's service at the Lusaka Cathedral of the Holy Cross to mark Youth Week.

CSO: 4700/1031

## LOW PRICES CAUSE DECLINE IN COTTON PRODUCTION, PRICES UNDER REVIEW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

**COTTON production has dropped by more than 50 per cent because of the poor price structure.**

But President Kaunda has urged farmers not to despair because the Party and its Government was reviewing the prices with a view to arriving at a "responsible decision".

Commercial Farmers Bureau chairman Mr Dennis Gardner told the President at the official opening of the annual general meeting at a Lusaka hotel yesterday that recent cotton price increases were negligible.

He said in the Mumbwa area, cotton output had dropped from nine million kilogrammes to five and a half million kilogrammes last year and that the expected yield this year was two and a half million kilogrammes.

The President dismissed charges that State farms were a drain on national resources and that they represented a misallocation of funds.

He wondered where Zambia would have been if the State, in partnership with Tate and Lyle and others, had not invested heavily in the Nakambala Sugar Estate to make Zambia self-sufficient in sugar.

State farms would not be in competition with other agricultural ventures because there was far "too much room and potential for farming in Zambia".

"There is room and opportunity for the peasant, the cooperator, the company farmer and the State farms."

But as far as the State farmer was concerned, authorities must ensure that his activity did not become a liability to the nation.

The President challenged the farming community to open up new farms in North-Western, Luapula and Northern provinces where opportunities were boundless because of excellent weather and fertile soil.

He paid tribute to Mr Philip Nel and his colleagues who were opening up vast tracts of farm land in Mbala.

These areas had abundant rainfall and they should be opened up to maize and other crops to ensure that even when rainfall failed in established areas like the Southern, Eastern and Central provinces, the nation would have adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs.

Dr Kaunda assured the CFB that the future of the country was tied up with its future and that the bureau therefore had a responsibility "not to die but to expand".

"I deliberately say not to die because there are some people who may be tempted to see your organisation as a remaining but soon vanishing outcrop of the colonial era.

"This is not so because an organisation that seeks improved and scientific methods of farm management is more needed today than ever before."



## KAUNDA SAYS FOOD PROGRAM, TRAINING PROGRAMS 'BEST HOPES' FOR YOUTH

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday said the nation's best hopes of reducing youth unemployment lay in the operation food production, rural reconstruction and community-based youth training programmes.

All the resources of the Party and its Government will always be inadequate in coping with the problem and will need to be augmented by both the private and public sectors in job creation.

Addressing several thousand youths who took part in a march past to mark the end of Youth Week at the Freedom Statue in Lusaka, Dr Kaunda said it was imperative that the Party found ways of harmonising the efforts of the local community and voluntary organisations within the infrastructure available in the Zambia National Service and the rural reconstruction cooperative centres.

"Our future strategy should be one of diversifying activities of the cooperative of carpenters, masons, tailors, craftsmen, leather-workers, metal workers and of others. There can be no shortage of potential co-operators at all.

"There are a number of youth skills training projects sponsored by district councils,

voluntary organisations including the young farmers association which train a total of 20,000 youths annually in marketable skills."

In addition there will be skills training centres established by the Ministry of Youth and Sport whose graduates will shortly add to the 20,000. He said these programmes were grant aided by the ministry under the Third National Development Plan yet only a small number of the graduates are placed in self-employment or wage earning jobs.

This was a wastage of valuable resources which the country could ill-afford.

The Party and its Government was making concerted efforts in reactivating the rural reconstruction programme which, as a single thrust, could do much to alleviate youth privation.

Previously the programme was beset with problems highlighted by desertions

inadequate funds and poor performance because of shoddy management.

The ministry had now been asked to streamline the operations of the programme and integrate the activities of the rural reconstruction multi-purpose cooperative centres with those of youth training projects sponsored by district councils, voluntary organisations and Government departments.

The President also called for discipline and vigilance among the youth warning that they must not be lured into complacency by the independence of Zimbabwe since with fighting still raging in Namibia and South Africa the enemy would find new ways and means of destabilising the leadership and the nation.

He urged the youth to remember their South African colleagues who fell at Sharpeville and Soweto to mark the United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Apartheid.

He reminded the youth that the work they had performed in commemoration of Youth Week was their obligation to the nation.

CSO: 4700/1031

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COURT ANNOUNCES 'HEFTY PAY AWARDS' FOR MINERS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] DETAILS of the new hefty pay awards for miners have been gazetted by the Industrial Relations Court after an agreement signed between the Mineworkers Union of Zambia and the Association of Copper Mining Employers (ACME) last month.

The latest Government Gazette says the pay bonanza for miners has been backdated to November 1, 1981 and the new wage agreement will last over the two-year period.

The new basic scales will apply to newly recruited expatriates on general payroll staff in the technical fields.

The accord between MUZ and ACME says as a result of the deal it will be necessary in some departments to arrange the deployment and retraining of workers because of "changes in the organisation of work and organisational structures."

But there is no mention whether this measure means some miners will be declared redundant.

The agreement calls for an immediate pay rise for all workers and that there should be maximum effort by the workers to increase productivity and efficiency.

According to details of the agreement the minimum monthly pay for miners on the G8 scale will be K100 rising by

annual increments of K8 per month to a maximum of K172.

The minimum rate of pay on the G7 is K122 per month rising to a maximum of K203 by annual monthly increments of K9.

G6 rates are now at K148 per month while the highest notch in this scale will be K247.

G5 minimum pay will be K191 per month with a maximum rate of K308.

G4 miners will receive a minimum monthly pay of K239 rising to a maximum of K383 per month. The annual monthly increment is K16.

G3 workers will now be paid a monthly minimum of K307 rising to K478 per month, while G2 are now placed at a minimum of K390 per month with the highest notch in this grade at K588.

Those in the G1 grade will now be paid a minimum wage of K495 per month rising to K738.

Workers in Grades G8, 7, 6, will be entitled to 29 days

annual leave, while those in Grades 5, 4 will be entitled to 30 days leave and G3 miners will receive 33 days paid leave. G2 and G1 miners will be entitled to 36 days leave per annum.

The incremental date of every employee shall during the currency of this agreement be November 1, 1982.

This date shall not be changed as a result of any change in the employee's job grade through promotion, demotion or the regrading of the job.

Referring to measures aimed at boosting productivity efficiency, the MUZ and the copper mining companies — Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) — have said:

"The parties to this agreement subscribe to the principle that it is in the best interests of the industry, the nation and employees that the copper mining industry be operated at maximum efficiency and that it is the responsibility of managements and employees to cooperate in measures for achieving maximum efficiency and for containing production costs."

## MINISTER NOTES PROBLEMS FACING PRISON SYSTEM

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Text.]

**OVER-crowding, lack of manpower and adequate resources are some of the problems which have dogged prisons in the country most of which were constructed at the turn of the century.**

The situation has been further aggravated by financial constraints which have adversely affected plans to improve the conditions of prisons, says Minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba.

The investigation has confirmed that homo-sexuality and lesbian activities in prisons are rife.

Because of congestions, it has been discovered that authorities find it difficult to carry out reform programmes and inmates are now exposed to more criminal indoctrination by hardcore convicts.

Commissioner of prisons Mr Jonathan Mwanza has described the situation as "sensitive" and said the situation was likely to worsen because of an increase in the crime rate in Zambia.

Lack of adequate manpower

has contributed to the rise in jail breaks.

Referring to over-crowding Mr Mwanza said:

"You know as much as I do that the country's population is increasing almost at the same rate as crime. As long as criminals are brought to prisons, congestion will always be there."

But Mr Chomba said the Government had this year allocated K20,000 for the construction of Lusaka West new prison and camp. The project has been static for the past five years.

Commenting on the need for new prisons, Mr Chomba said: "We can build new ones. Funding is our main constraint."

Congestion in prisons, especially in Lusaka would be eased when the Lusaka West prison was completed.

"We hope when that prison is successfully completed prisoners from Lusaka City prison will be moved to the more spacious prison," said Mr Chomba.

Mr Mwanza said most prisons were built at a time when crime was almost negligible.

Lusaka Central prison was built in 1931; Livingstone prison in 1914; Ndola 1932; Kabwe (medium) 1909; Mansa 1920 and Chipata 1935.

Most of them are now unfit for human habitation.

Lusaka prison intended to hold between 200 and 250 inmates now takes in 1,000

reliable prison sources say.

As a result, health standards are poor. Lice and bed bugs are a nightmare.

Senior Ministry of Home Affairs officials agree that the majority of prisons need security fencing and lighting to provide maximum protection, particularly for hardcore criminals.

The staffing situation in the prisons is far below the required standards and the number of jailbirds has risen to more than 10,000 while there had been no corresponding increase in the number of warders.

"In terms of our Prisons Act, one prison officer is supposed to look after four prisoners at working parties outside the prison premises. But it is not uncommon these days for one officer to look after as many as 20 prisoners at such working parties."

But Mr Mwanza saluted the Zambia Police for relieving the burden of his men by helping to look after inmates.

"We are, however gradually improving the staffing situation," said Mr Mwanza.

### Vigilance

As a result of police help and increased vigilance by warders prison escapes have dropped considerably.

On homosexuality reports, Mr Mwanza said that was universal "for the simple reason that where you only have a group of men, homo-

'sexuality is there and where you only find a group of women, there is lesbianism — and Zambia is no exception.'

Under-secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs Mr Evans Simukulwa said recently that the Party and its Government was almost 'helpless' to improve prison conditions because of the adverse economic situation the country is experiencing.

This year said Mr Chomba, a total of K1.6 million had been allocated to the prisons department for feeding prisoners.

Asked whether this was adequate, the minister said: 'Prisoners are expected to produce their own food requirements through farm ventures'.

The prisons annual report for 1978 (the latest tabled in Parliament) says the number of persons (male) convicted during the year was 12,141, 372 women and 2,110 juveniles.

During the same year more than 48,440 persons involved in various cases were held in remand.

There were 213 prisoners who escaped from lawful custody and 112 were recaptured while 101 were still at large.

A total of 59 juveniles ran away from reformatory school and 43 were captured leaving a balance of 16 juveniles still at large by December 31, 1978.

Kabwe prisons headquarters officials declined to disclose figures contained in

their 1980 annual report.

But going by what Mr Mwanza has said, there are indications that the prison population is increasing.

The daily average population of prisoners was 9,031 during 1978 compared with 8,473 the previous year, while the number of persons admitted to prisons during the year rose from 50,151 in 1977 to 59,304 in 1978.

Mr Mwanza admitted that the daily average prison population stands at 10,000 inmates.

Officials in the Prison Aid Society have called for a radical approach in the treatment of inmates by the Government, prison authorities and the public.

Chairman of the society, Mr Mathews Zimba accused the Party of adopting an unfavourable attitude towards ex-convicts.

Although his organisation was doing its best to rehabilitate them, there was no response from Government ministries.

'All the ministries we have tried to seek jobs for the reformed convicts refuse to assist. In fact one minister answered very badly and I have correspondence to this effect,' Mr Zimba said.

The refusal to employ former convicts extended to parastatal organisations. Mr Zimba wondered why the authorities had adopted that attitude towards ex-convicts.

# RICE PRODUCTION GIVEN SPECIAL PLACE IN FOOD PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

RICE production has been given a special place in Zambia's operation food programme to better the living standards of the people.

Experts feel that the country is in a position to join a club of leading rice producing countries who are making a joint effort to find ways of using paddy by-products being wasted causing environmental pollution.

Already the National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) has taken special interest on the need to diversify paddy by-products and is studying a report from the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

The report entitled "Economic utilisation of paddy by-products" produced by Mr Asif Khan of the secretariat information division names five Commonwealth countries in Asia and the Pacific which are making a joint effort to find ways to make use of paddy by-products.

The countries taking part in the paddy project are Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Malaysia and Sri Lanka and their findings would be shared by other Commonwealth countries including Zambia.

Asia accounts for 90 per cent of the estimated annual pro-

duction of rice of about 345 million tonnes and some 55 million tonnes of husk results from world production accompanied by vast quantities of bran.

Mr Khan observes that although straw and husk are often burned and re-applied to the fields much energy is lost instead of being harnessed. Farmers have also to bear the cost of removing the ash and other wastes.

He says successful experiments in India and elsewhere have shown that paddy by-products can provide raw material for the manufacture of chemicals, paper and board and animal feed. It can also help in cement and brick production.

Mr Khan cites a case of scientists who have improvised domestic ovens that use husks as fuel saying this had provided a source of energy for boilers in several Indian countries.

"Full exploitation of paddy by-products as an alternative source of raw materials is an important part of the project.

"The main aim of the project is to study the economic uses of paddy by-products with a view to promoting the establishment of small-scale industries and identifying areas for further research and development," he said.

## CONDITIONS IN COPPER INDUSTRY PENSION PLAN CAUSE MINERS CONCERN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

**MOST of the Zambian miners on the general payroll at Rokana division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) feel "cheated" by the conditions in the copper mining industry pension scheme which is effective from April 1.**

In a detailed survey carried out yesterday by the **Times** in Kitwe, graduates, technicians, technologists and artisans expressed great concern at some of the conditions in the new pension scheme.

They said they were ready to fight for the review of some of the clauses in the pension handbook which every employee has now received.

The biggest problem is on the members' contributions on which employing companies within the industry have said they will not match the workers' contributions.

Workers at Rokana argued that the company had played a "trick" by denying the employees their traditional golden handshake which the mining companies had in the past given to workers who retired from employment.

In view of the stand the workers on the general payroll intend to take — demand for

an immediate review of some of the clauses in the handbook — they have promised some fireworks during briefing sessions on the working machinery of the scheme.

Rokana division personnel manager Mr Winston Chikwanda says in a circular of March 17, to the company superintendents, heads of departments, assistant heads of departments and to all the workers that his department would be carrying out briefing sessions starting on Wednesday to explain the contents of the handbook.

The general workers the **Times** talked to preferred not to be named for fear of victimisation by the company.

### Mockery

They said if the Press was not allowed to attend the briefing session they would "leak" the information to the newsmen.

The workers said the new salaries would be a mockery because of the five per cent contributions they would be made to pay.

Some of the highlights in the pension scheme handbook are

that a member must not be allowed to leave the scheme while he or she remains in company employment.

A member leaving work before completing five years pensionable service and under the age of 50 at the date of inception of the scheme would be refunded his own contributions including voluntary contributions (if he made any) plus the interest at three and half per cent per annum.

But this amount of money would be taxable, the handbook says.

On the death of a married member in service, a member's registered wife or husband at the date of death would be entitled to a pension.

The pension payable is calculated at 50 per cent of the pension that any member would have earned had he or she not died.

The scheme will be administered by trustees appointed by the company. The pension scheme constitution is established by a trust of deed and is governed by the rules under which all legal entitlements are determined.



## BRIEFS

PRINTING OF BANK NOTES--Zambia is yet to decide on whether she should have her bank notes printed in Zimbabwe, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane said in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Musokotwane said the Party and its Government had not discussed the possibility of having Zambia's bank notes printed in Zimbabwe. Mr. Musokotwane said this when he commented on whether Zambia had responded to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's call on Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) members to have their bank notes printed in his country. Mr Mugabe made the appeal last month in Salisbury at the opening of the K6 million banknote printing plant, owned by the Zimbabwe Reserve Bank. The plant has a production capacity of one billion notes a year, compared with Zimbabwe's annual requirement of 45 million. Zimbabwe hopes the plant will supply African countries seeking to reduce their dependence on South Africa and the industrialised world. Mr Mugabe then urged SADCC member states to have their banknotes printed in Zimbabwe. The conference, comprising Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi was set up to reduce members' reliance on the ports and industry of white-run South Africa. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Mar 82 p 7]

POLICE OFFICERS' RELEASE--Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said in Ndola yesterday that the seven police officers detained at Mookambo during skirmishes between Zambian and Zairean security forces three weeks ago might be released soon. He was optimistic the officers would be released when Lubumbashi governor Mandungu Bula Nyati returns from Kinshasa where he had gone to attend his government's central committee meeting. "The hold up has been that Mr Nyati, probably the only man to sign revocation orders, has been away attending a central committee meeting," said Mr Shapi. It was likely the officers would be released. Mr Shapi had written the Zairean government through their Ndola-based consul-general Mr Bomele Molingo Ikaki, requesting them to speed up the release of the police officers. Mr Shapi said the joint regional permanent commission will meet in Lubumbashi, Zaire, at the end of this month. This will be a follow-up to the Kitwe meeting which solved the border crisis earlier this month. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Mar 82 p 2]

SOUTH AFRICAN SPARE PARTS--Lusaka, March 17--Zambian farmers may now buy spare parts for agricultural equipment from South Africa worth about 500 kwacha (300 pounds sterling) per farmer per year. A spokesman for Barclays Bank of Zambia said today that the arrangement had been made with a South African company through the Bank. He said the Bank of Zambia had approved the scheme, "designed to alleviate to some extent the difficulties experienced by the farming community". [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2881, 19 Mar 82 p 22]

## MUGABE SUPPORT FOR KOMBAYI ALIENATES WHITES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Mar 82 p 12

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

WHITE morale in Zimbabwe has taken another sharp knock after direct instructions from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's office that charges against the Mayor of Gwelo, Mr Patrick H Kombayi, for aggravated assault on a White Attorney be withdrawn.

Mr Kombayi, seventh in the political hierarchy in Zimbabwe, and with a long history of anti-White violence and abuse, was scheduled to appear in court on Thursday. Only an hour or two before the case was due to be heard, the prosecutor, Mr A P H Cox, announced that instructions had been received from the Attorney-General that the charge had to be withdrawn.

The trouble began during the Lancaster House elections. While the elections were proceeding, Zanu supporters working at a Gwelo store put up pictures of Mr Mugabe. The owner demanded that they be taken down.

When his application for a licence renewal came up last year, it was rejected, as were a number of other White-held licences. A Gwelo law-

yer, Mr Derek Burns, who handles many of the cases lodged against the Gwelo Municipality, was briefed to fight the varied cases, and won on each count.

Some time later, Mr Kombayi phoned Mr Burns at his office at 2 pm, demanding that he present himself at the mayoral chamber at 3 pm. Mr Burns protested that he was busy with clients. Mr Kombayi said the matter was urgent and that he must keep the appointment "without fail."

On arrival, Mr Burns was ushered into Mr Kombayi's office. The door was then locked, and Mr Kombayi punched Mr Burns on the nose. Two of Mr Kombayi's strongarm men then joined in the attack. So severely was Mr Burns assaulted that he had to crawl out of the room on hands and knees.

Mr Burns then preferred charges against Mr Kombayi with the Provincial Commissioner of Police for premeditated assault. Medical examination showed that he suffered a broken nose, black eye, swollen forehead, cut mouth, cauliflower ear and concussion.

It is understood that the case was withdrawn

because Mr Kombayi and his two associates denied having mishandled Mr Burns, with Mr Kombayi claiming that he was busy on council business at the time.

It was claimed that this would complicate the case, because there were no other witnesses.

CSO: 4700/1030



## RF DEFECTORS WILL NOT FORM SEPARATE PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] SALISBURY. — Eight of the nine former Republican Front MPs who left the party earlier this month have decided not to form a party, but will be acting together as a parliamentary group, they said in a statement issued yesterday.

Signed by Mr Desmond Micklem, MP for Northern, the statement said the group would be acting "as if we had formed a new party," and would be able to do as much as if they were under one party banner, the semi-official news agency Ziana reported.

Mr Micklem read the statement to a group of constituents in Karoi at a meeting on Monday.

He said the eight had communicated with their constituents in various ways and had gained "a great deal of support" for their defection from the RF.

What further steps the group would take would be decided on "in the light of future developments."

The group would try to promote "better understanding and

communications between the White community and Government for the better development of Zimbabwe."

There was tremendous potential for the country's development and the group were not prepared to stand aside and risk this being jeopardised.

The statement excludes Mr Dennis Divaris, the MP for Kopje, who was the ninth to announce his resignation from the party.

Mr James Thrush, MP for Highlands and one of the eight, explained that Mr Divaris had made it clear from the start he would be standing alone.

— Sapa

## SA PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENT RENEWED

## ACCOZ 'Pleased'

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] **THE Preferential Trade Agreement between Zimbabwe and South Africa will not be terminated on March 24. This was announced simultaneously by the Zimbabwe and South African governments at midday yesterday.**

Most industrialists greeted the news with jubilation, but others, such as David Whitehead said they had already lost their markets due to the long delay in making the future of the agreement public.

South Africa gave notice of their intention to terminate the agreement a year ago, but following discussions between Trade and Commerce officials from both countries it has been decided to continue the agreement.

However, further discussions are to be held on adjustments to tariffs and quotas for unspecified items. It is known that the South African government is inviting representations from businessmen affected by the PTA, and presumably these will be taken into account when adjustments to the present agreement are made.

**AGREED**

Both parties have, however, agreed to the continuation of the agreement in its present state until they have "reached finality on the outstanding matters".

There has been some criticism of the PTA in South Africa because of the competition from Zimbabwean goods, particularly in the fields of textiles and fashion goods. South African manufacturers also complain that some

classes of goods formerly exported to Zimbabwe have been placed on this country's list of prohibited imports. This, they claim, is in violation of the spirit and letter of the PTA. Pressure on the South African Government to equalise the opportunities for trade have been considerable.

The South African Government has said that proposals for alleviating the problem areas which gave rise to the notice to terminate the agreement are now being considered.

**FAVOURABLE**

At present South Africa enjoys a favourable trade balance with Zimbabwe. During the first ten months of 1981, South African exports to Zimbabwe were worth \$209,8 million, while Zimbabwe's exports to South Africa totalled \$169,1 million. However, it is believed that the PTA has worked in Zimbabwe's favour, since the level of South Africa's exports is potentially considerably greater than Zimbabwe's because of the nature of the commodities involved.

Certainly, South Africa is Zimbabwe's largest trading partner, and even with adjustments the PTA will ensure a market for millions of dollars of this country's products.

Comments from leading businessmen, when *The Gazette* contacted them to announce the news was:

Mr. Keith Nicholson, chief executive, ACCOZ: "We are very pleased it is to continue."

A CZI statement said that the organisation would encourage its members to make full use of the agreement to earn foreign exchange and to expand employment in the industrial sector. CZI was also however, aware of the need to expand exports to the SADCC and EEC countries.

Mr B Balneaves, chairman of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association: "The best news we have had in years. One-third of the national furniture production is sold in South Africa, and there is no way that the local market could have absorbed this. If the agreement had not continued many smaller companies would have closed their doors. My company can now look forward to increased exports, and this certainly applies to other companies also."

Mr Jim Sinclair, CFU: "I do not want to comment at this stage, until I have studied the agreement and particularly how it affects agriculture."

Mr Bill Burdett-Connors, chairman Zimbabwe Stock Exchange: "This will be of tremendous assistance to all industrialists trading with South Africa. However, I think the point needs to be made that the rand is very weak at the moment, and that export incentives will be needed if we are to make our goods competitive on the South African market."

Mr C Bloomberg, managing director, Merlin Bulawayo: "We are relieved and pleased that the trade agreement is being renewed as South Africa is a major export market for our products."

Mr A A Carnecky, marketing manager, Bata Shoe Factory Gwelo: "We are very pleased to hear the news, as the majority of our exports go to South Africa. With the worsening of the exchange rate position as far as the rand is concerned, we might have been priced out of the SA market had the agreement not been renewed."

Mr Cohen, managing director of Playtime Manufacturers (Pvt) Ltd: "We have been waiting on tenterhooks to see whether the agreement would be renewed, and are delighted to hear the news, as we export a lot of clothing to South Africa. Securing these exports

means that we can keep a full labour force."

Mr Goakes, managing director of Supersonic in Bulawayo: "This is very good news. I'm extremely delighted. If the agreement had not been carried on the effects would have been completely crippling, in fact catastrophic, in view of the mini-budget recently announced in South Africa, which increased the import surcharge by 10%. If this agreement had fallen away it would have added another 15%. So now we have a bit of an advantage, although it is more or less cancelled out by the increase."

Mr R E Blake, of Springmaster: "It's tremendous news as far as we're concerned, and for all exporters to SA, as we now maintain employment. It will give us a new lease of life."

A spokesman for David Whitehead: "The announcement came

too late for us. 95% of our South African customers did not believe that the agreement would be renewed and have found alternate suppliers. This market is all but irretrievably lost. Some customers may come back because of our pricing, but the weak rand won't help. The local market will take some of the export products, but the quality is different in terms of finish and so forth."

#### 'GAZETTE' Comments

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Courageous Decision"]

[Text]

THE announcement that the Preferential Trade Agreement between Zimbabwe and South Africa is to continue after the end of March is the best news this year for local commerce and industry—and for the nation.

The country's businessmen can heave a huge collective sigh of relief that exports to South Africa—which for the first ten months of 1981 were running at \$169 million—are safeguarded. Not only is it good business, but the foreign exchange earned is of benefit to the whole of the national economy.

Employees and trade union leaders should also be happy, for the prospect of large-scale unemployment following the loss of substantial business recedes now. The possibility of replacing South African trade with exports to nations to the north of us was an illusion. Their foreign-exchange problems are very much worse than our own.

As for the Government—though they will not alter their opinion on the South African political scene (nor should they)—it is a triumph of pragmatism over politics.

CSO: 4700/1019

#### DIFFICULT DECISION

It could not have been an easy decision to make. A Cabinet minister once remarked: "Unless you are a black man, you cannot understand how one feels about apartheid." There must have been a great deal of soul-searching in Government before the decision to maintain the agreement was made.

However, the right decision has been made—Zimbabwe and the wellbeing of its people have been placed before genuine and deeply felt emotions about relations with South Africa.

The benefits of the continuation of the agreement will, of course, be wider than foreign-exchange earnings. A strong Zimbabwe is in a better position to act as an example and an influence on political events in Southern Africa. Contact by South Africans with Zimbabwe cannot but help to break their adherence to a discredited and inhuman political philosophy.

There may be those in the OAU who will criticise Zimbabwe's decision. However, they should remember that our Government has before it a massive task of development of people and resources. A government's first responsibility is to its own people, and our Government is to be applauded for the courage it has shown.

## ZAMBIA HANDS BACK FLEEING ZAPU SUPPORTERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] **SALISBURY.** — The Government is holding three National Army soldiers and seven Zapu supporters who tried to cross into Zambia after arms caches were found

on Zapu properties, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said in an interview published yesterday.

The soldiers are former Zipra combatants who were based in Zambia during the war. They were from different battalions of the First Brigade.

Mr Munangagwa said the other seven were members of Zapu who had been working in Wankie. "We are keeping them for questioning."

The men planned to leave the country while in Wankie, where the three army privates were on leave. All the men come from communal areas around Wankie.

The arrests were made by the Zambian authorities, who later handed the men to the Zimbabwean Government.

Prime Minister Robert

Mugabe dismissed Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo and two other Zapu members from the Cabinet last month, after large arms caches were found on property connected with the party.

Two of Mr Nkomo's former security advisers, including Army Deputy Commander General Lookout Masutu, were detained earlier this month in connection with the arms finds.

— Sapa-Reuters.

CSO: 4700/1017

## MINING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION EXPECTED TO FUNCTION SOON

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] THE new Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, which was announced by Government last month, should be operational in two or three months, says Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, the Minister of Mines.

In an interview, Mr Nyagumbo told *The Gazette* that the new mining corporation will enable the state to participate in actual mining activities and "widen the scope" of the already existing Mining Promotion Corporation.

The new organisation meant that, apart from participating in existing mining operations, it would allow the state to promote its own investment into mining and, eventually, into exploration.

The Minister added the MDC would also increase contact between his ministry and the mining community.

On the question of Government participation in the development of "strategic" minerals such as coal and uranium, Mr Nyagumbo said the level of participation would depend on the type of mineral. Government participation in the development of non-strategic minerals would depend on whether or not the private sector wanted state involvement.

## EXPLORATION

Asked if state involvement would also mean that it would share in the cost of exploration, Mr Nyagumbo said this was not

Government's intention. It would only get involved in the development stage, but would also help develop deposits in inaccessible areas by building the infrastructure — roads, railroads, water, electricity and sewage.

Government would also like eventually to have an interest in the running of existing mining operations, but at the moment, did not have the managerial expertise.

Turning to the new Mineral Marketing Corporation, which will market all of Zimbabwe's minerals except gold, Mr Nyagumbo said it should be fully operational within a month. Government was still setting up the various departments and recruiting personnel. There had been some resistance to the MMC by some mining groups, but most of the fears had been allayed.

A number of countries had expressed interest in Zimbabwe's mineral resources and teams from West Germany, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania had undertaken feasibility studies. The majority of these mining ventures were still in the exploratory stage, but a West German group, interested in coal, would soon make an announcement.

Commenting on the establishment of the Mining Development Corporation, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, said that, until he knew what the terms of the corporation would be, it was difficult to assess its significance to the mining industry.

"I've known that the Government intended to this", he said. "As far as I'm concerned, if it is used as a vehicle to help black

small workers and the like, I would certainly support the Mining Development Corporation.

"I would not be surprised if the Mining Development Corporation was also used as a vehicle to take shares in existing mining concerns. Beyond that, I can't say anything until I see what they have in mind."

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## PAY RAISES FOR GOVERNMENT, PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] **THE salaries of deputy ministers, MPs, senators, parliamentary committee chairmen and the Government Chief Whip have been raised.**

In terms of regulations gazetted yesterday the salaries of the parliamentarians were increased with effect from the beginning of the year.

Deputy ministers, who used to be paid \$16 450 a year, get a 21,5 percent increase to \$19 992 a year. Their \$2 000-a-year allowance remains the same. The Deputy President of the Senate gets the same salary.

MPs and senators have been given a 14,4 percent increase — from \$6 324 a year plus allowances to \$7 236 a year plus the same allowances.

On top of this basic salary certain parliamentarians get the following extra amounts (old figures in brackets): Government Chief Whip, \$1 448 (\$1 268); the chairmen of the estimates committee and the public accounts committee and the ordinary members of the Senate legal committee, \$2 748 (\$2 532); the chairman of the Senate

legal committee, \$4 308 (\$4 044).

Cabinet ministers on \$25 300 a year, the Deputy Prime Minister on \$30 000, and the Prime Minister on \$34 800, get no rise.

The regulations were gazetted in terms of the Ministerial and Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Act, which allows the President, after receiving a report from the Minister of Finance, to increase elected officials' salaries whenever a general increase has been given to the civil service.

The civil service received such an increase at the beginning of this year.

Parliamentary and ministerial salaries were last raised in June 1978.

## STRIKING BUS DRIVERS FINED, WARNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

**MORE than 500 Salisbury bus strikers were fined a total of about \$27 000 yesterday and with the fine came a warning for any future strikers: "Next time it could be jail."**

The 553 men were convicted under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

In 17 trials, each of about 30 employees, provincial magistrate Mr Ivor Waldeck and senior magistrate Mr David Charlton fined each of the 553 striking bus drivers and employees \$50 (or 25 days).

They also imposed suspended two-month prison sentences on condition that the strikers are not involved in any illegal stoppage within five years.

All the drivers pleaded guilty.

Agreed facts read by prosecutors Mr Peter Batty and Mr Joe Rowley in the two courts were that on March 10 last week about 850 drivers and employees of the Salisbury United Omnibus Company went on strike after demanding an immediate 16 percent increase in salary.

The strikers refused to return to work when the Deputy Minister of Labour

and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, met them, the courts were told.

The Government ordered the arrest of the illegal strikers for interfering with the carrying out of an essential service.

The prosecutors said the State conceded that the accused were earning between \$240 and \$313, including overtime, when they struck.

Some of the drivers told the courts that they were off duty when the strike started.

The courts heard that only 300 of the strikers would be re-employed, and the company would review the position of each individual should he apply after the trial.

Mr Charlton said: "The strike seriously disrupted a public service causing difficulties to the innocent people who rely on buses. Many of these people, including your employer, lost money as a result of your actions."

He warned all those who might resort to strikes that it should not be taken for granted that anyone convicted of the offence would be fined. They could expect to go to prison without the option of a fine.

Mr Waldeck said: "This is a serious offence, when the economy of the country is being jeopardised. Employees must use proper channels for putting grievances to their employers without resorting to illegal strikes."

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## REORGANIZATION OF ALL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 82 p 10

[Text]

**SALISBURY. — All sporting bodies in Zimbabwe are to be restructured, says the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure.**

In a statement published yesterday the Minister accused sporting associations of making little effort to change their "colonial structure."

"The Interim National Sports Council has been charged with restructuring all sporting bodies in the country to redress the ethnic imbalance in the administration," he said.

"It is the wish of my Ministry that all citizens are afforded the opportunity to partake in the sport of their own choice.

"This is not possible at the moment because the majority of our sporting associations and clubs have maintained their colonial structure, and very little effort has been made to change the status quo."

First to be examined would be the Zimbabwe

Olympic Committee, the national rugby, hockey and golf associations and the Zimbabwe Football Association.

Mr Kadungure said the first stage of the restructuring exercise would be the submission of sporting bodies' constitutions to a subcommittee of the Sports Council.

The Council would suggest changes in cases "where the principle of equal opportunity is violated" and "recommend changes to the drafting of the

document.

"The second stage after scrutiny of the constitution is the appointment of administrators in order to redress the ethnic imbalance in associations and clubs.

"This exercise has already started and will take time to complete. All sporting bodies cannot be restructured at the same time, but will be considered in turn," Mr Kadungure said. — Sapa.



## BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RATIFIES GENEVA CONVENTION--Zimbabwe has ratified all four sections of the Geneva Convention, says the Government Gazette. The convention sets out regulations for the treatment of the wounded and sick in the armed forces in the field and at sea in time of war, the conditions under which prisoners of war can be held, and the protection of civilians. It also provides sentences of up to 30 years' jail for those who break the convention. This replaces the 1929 version of the first Geneva Convention which was ratified by Britain on behalf of Southern Rhodesia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 82 p 1]

MASANGO IN SENATE--The appointment of Mr Farai Masango, former Zimbabwean Ambassador to Tanzania, as a senator, a member of the Cabinet and Minister of Transport, was gazetted yesterday. The appointments are with effect from March 16. The Gazette said Dr Simbi Mubako's portfolio of Justice and Constitutional Affairs would now become simply the Ministry of Justice.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 82 p 1]

RECORD EMIGRATION RATE--Zimbabwe's net emigration reached an all-time high of 12 737 in the 12 month period between January and December 1981. Total emigration reached 20 531 people, while total immigration amounted to 7 794. The emigration rate last year was the highest since 1978 when Zimbabwe lost a net total of 11 817 people. The country lost a net total 10 833 in 1980 and 9 304 in 1979. Total emigration in 1980 was 17 240 and 12 951 in 1979. The number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools reached 1 824 in 1981, a huge jump over the 1 310 315 enrolled in 1980 and 892 668 in 1979. A total of 1 680 143 pupils were enrolled in primary schools last year and 144 735 made it to secondary schools. A little over 12 200 students were enrolled at other educational institutions including agricultural colleges, teachers training colleges, technical colleges and the University of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Mar 82 p 5]

COST OF LIVING UP--The cost of living for Zimbabwe's richer urban families rose nearly 4,3 percent in January, after a rise of almost 10 percent in rents and rates. The statistics, issued yesterday by the Government, show negligible rises for food, drink and tobacco, clothing, household stores and vehicle expenses. The higher minimum wages for domestic workers have not been taken into account in the increases. Besides rents, rises in the price of fruit, club memberships and postal charges also raised the cost of living. Statistics for the poorer urban families are only issued every quarter. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 82 p 1]

INVOLUNTARY ZAPU DEFECTIONS--Bulawayo. The provincial secretary of ZAPU in the Midlands North region, Mr Russia Bango, yesterday said no member of the party had voluntarily defected to ZANU (PF). Mr Bango claimed in a statement that party members in both Que Que and Gatooma were being forced to surrender their membership cards. "ZANU (PF) youth members and some political commissars are daily moving from house to house forcing people to attend meetings", the statement alleged. "At these meetings they are told to burn their ZAPU membership cards," said Mr Bango. He said the truth was that "the victims of this intimidation campaign" were playing hide and seek with ZANU (PF) "to save their own lives". He said the party had lodged complaints with the police and had been promised that action would be taken. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 82 p 3]

RADAR STATION FOR GWELO--A \$187 000 radar station and a technical store costing \$148 200 are to be built at Thornhill air base in Gwelo. The building plans were approved by the Gwelo municipality last month. Since July last year, the city council has authorised plans valued at more than \$3 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 82 p 5]

HOLLAND BACKS ONE-PARTY--Salisbury.--The president of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, has given his backing to calls for a one-party state in Zimbabwe. In an interview published here today he said the reasons for his acceptance of the one-party system were mainly economic. He was convinced that it was in the best interests of all Zimbabweans--including the minority groups--to back the concept of a one-party state called for by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. He stressed that if the system were to work, nepotism and racialism should have no part in it.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Mar 82 p 10]

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